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## FILIPINO NATIVE POLICE.

The Insular Division of the War Department is in receipt of a report, forwarded by General MacArthur from Manila, P. I., showing the condition and results achieved by the "native police" for the months of April and May, 1901. It is made up of several returns from department and district commanders, and shows the force to be in a high state of efficiency, and the plan, at first regarded as an experiment, is fast becoming an important factor in restoring good order and discipline in localities which for years before and since the war have been regarded as unsafe for both man and property. The detailed reports are from the Departments of Northern and Southern Luzon. The following brief extracts from the same indicate conditions as described by the Army officials themselves: Gen. Loyd Wheaton, from the Department of Northern Luzon, says: "In general there has been an increase in the efficiency of the police; no material changes, except that in some new towns the force has been increased. No loss of arms or bad conduct has been reported from any section." Gen. J. H. Smith says: "The work of the police throughout the district has been generally good, and the arms have been kept in a satisfactory condition. They have been instrumental in having many insurgents surrender, have captured several small bands; have given accurate information as to the location of insurgent bands, and when they undertake to visit towns they are at once arrested by the police. They are especially efficient as night watchmen, in arresting petty thieves, and keeping down lawlessness and ridding towns of ladrones. They have arrested many suspected insurgents and captured several rifles." Gen. F. Funston says: "They are fearless and efficient when conditions are favorable, and give no evidence of unfaithfulness to the United States at any point." General Bell makes special mention of a clever arrest and capture of Camay, a noted insurgent, by the San Fernando police while ostensibly on another mission, and adds: "The radically changed conditions will soon warrant organizing and arming the local police." Gen. F. D. Grant says: "They have done excellent service," and makes recommendations for extra pay for deserving men. From Southern Luzon the same generally favorable conditions are represented. Gen. J. C. Bates says:

"There has been a marked improvement in their condition since my last report." Gen. J. F. Wade, in writing of the force, adds: "There has been a steady improvement in the force." Gen. S. S. Sumner says of them: "Work of the police has been very satisfactory; they are of great assistance in improving local conditions, stopping petty thieving and warning military authorities of the arrival of bad characters. There is a general improvement at all places where the system is in operation, and suggests that troops can be entirely withdrawn from several pueblos if proper attention is given to building up the police force."

This native police is purely local in its character; it is supported by the towns and provinces, assisted by the Insular Government.

There is another body of men employed in the islands known as the "scouts." This body is generally mounted, and their duties are to patrol the territory outside of local governments and not directly under the protection of local police. The "scouts" are paid directly from insular funds, and such being the nature of their employment they are frequently called upon to materially assist the local organizations in preserving the peace and pursuing marauding bands. A portion of these forces are called Macabebes Scouts. These were organized from the Macabebes, at the town of Macabebes, by Major Batson, under orders from General Lawton, just before his last northern campaign, in which he broke up the insurgent army. They rendered conspicuous aid, and the success of their employment was immediately followed by the organization by General Lawton, about the same time, of Captain Castner's "Tugalo Scouts," which rendered such signal service in the northern campaign, where they penetrated the mountains and went up the Mangan Valley to Aparri. Since that experience, authority has been given to various commanders to organize natives into scouts, who alone can differentiate between the Tulsine and amigo. In every case their use has been successful. These scouts, though not regularly enlisted into the service of the United States, take an oath of allegiance, and for the faithful performance of their duties. They have a military organization, and receive about the same nominal pay as regularly enlisted men and non-commissioned officers, except that it is paid in silver.

From this it will be seen that the efforts of the officers in command in the Philippines to utilize the services of natives in maintaining peace and restoring the country to normal conditions is meeting with success, and if the predictions of many of them prove true it is fair to assume that with prompt pay, strict discipline, humane treatment and education the task of policing the entire Archipelago may at an early day be substantially confined to loyal natives under proper American direction.

## ELECTROMAGNETIC PHENOMENA.

The Italian "Revista Marittima" for June, 1901, also notices Commander Lyons's "Treatise in Electromagnetic Phenomena, and on the Compass and Its Deviations Aboard Ship" already referred to here. It says: "The most recent doctrine, clearness of treatment, abundance of material, enriched here and there with short historical notes, conspire to render the work instructive. Commander Lyons takes the best means of leading up to practical formulae from the varied theoretical considerations regarding natural phenomena and scientific experiments. This (the first) volume treats of electromagnetic phenomena in general, the object being to give a clear idea of the hypothesis of the present day regarding the ether of space—the medium whose energy is incessantly transformed and made manifest to our senses—for it is subsequently shown that the movements of this ether form the basis of the theory of the devia-

tions of the compass and the most rational mode of their compensation.

"Without, however, defining the nature of the ether, the author yet shows us clearly what all its manifestations are—adding as evidence the effects of its vibrations which produce directly and reciprocally heat, light, chemical action, electricity and magnetism.

"But let us take a rapid glance over the author's course. He begins with a brief account of our atmosphere and its influence on the manifestation of energy; and then touches upon Lodge's theory of the ether and the fact that electrostatics shows it composed of two entities—a whole pervading all space—a perfect fluid which permits bodies to traverse it easily, but resists all force tending to separate it into components.

"He next considers the constitution of the sun—the source of light and energy—treats of the decomposition of light, and draws from it argument for a long discussion of the undulatory motion of matter in its three states: from an examination of the physical wave and its similarity to pendulum motion, and from the combination of different waves and the phenomenon of interference, the author takes us through many natural phenomena, which are investigated, to show the analogy between their several waves in undergoing the same phases—reflection, polarization, refraction, etc.; thus, he illustrates Lockyer's theory of the absorption of light waves, as proved by spectrum analysis, and points out the analogy of such absorption in the case of magnetic waves; he speaks next of the means employed by Hertz in his experiments to propagate electromagnetic waves throughout space.

"After this the author restricts his labors to electromagnetic phenomena—presenting the most recent explanations of atmospheric electricity and terrestrial magnetism; to this end, he quotes from Professor Trowbridge, who, from his experiments with a Crooke's tube (to which he compares the void space between earth and sun with these bodies forming the poles), tentatively attributes to the recently discovered properties of X-rays those qualities which, proceeding in such rays from the sun, are capable of giving an electric charge to our atmosphere. This new view replaces the old theory that the action of the sun was that of an enormous magnet.

"Reaching the consideration of the earth as a magnet, the author deals with its elements—the variation, dip, and intensity, and their fluctuations in time and space, and describes the various methods of measuring each, both at sea and on land, together with the different instruments employed for the purpose. He passes next to the molecular theory of magnetism and the analytical treatment of the magnetic field.

"The book terminates with an explanation of the electromagnetic theory of light, from which the author draws the deduction that light, electricity and magnetism are of one common origin.

"The last paragraphs are devoted to the two systems of absolute units—the electrostatic and electromagnetic—from the consideration of which the deduction is made that the physical quantity V. (by which they differ) has the dimensions of the square of a velocity—this velocity being very close to that of light, in accordance with Maxwell's theory.

"The whole book, then, is permeated with the accepted ideas of the present day, and of them the author makes use to explain magnetic phenomena that arise from the reciprocal influence of the three magnets which the mariner must consider in all intelligent navigation—the compass, the ship, and the earth—three magnets which differ merely in size, and from which spring up a magnetic field of such complexity and exceeding variability in both intensity and direction that the compass may be said to be never at rest or even point to the magnetic north.

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## MAJOR REED'S MOSQUITO EXPERIMENTS.

In the New York "Medical Record" for August 10 is published the paper by Major Walter Reed, surgeon, U. S. A., on the "Propagation of Yellow Fever and Observations Based on Recent Researches," which was read before the Medical and Surgical Faculty of Maryland at Baltimore on April 24-27, 1901. Dr. Reed begins with a warm tribute to his former colleague in Cuban research, the late Dr. Jesse W. L. Lazear, U. S. A., who died "at the beginning of what promised to be a life full of usefulness and good works." Dr. Reed arrived in Cuba in June, 1900, and at once began to study yellow fever and its relation to the mosquito. Though the mosquito theory of fever propagation had been advanced as far back as 1881 by Dr. Finlay, data bearing on it were few. However, an epidemic of fever broke out in the garrison at Pinar del Rio on July 31, 1900. Dr. Reed visited the place. He found that the disease had been treated as malaria and although practically no disinfection of clothing and bedding had been made, the nurses had not contracted the disease. Then a soldier prisoner in the guard-house had taken the fever on July 12 and died in the post hospital on July 18. Eight other prisoners were in the same cell but none caught the disease. Other evidence tending to discredit the fomes theory came to light and induced Dr. Reed to begin his interesting experiments with mosquitoes which he explained at length in his paper. The experimental sanitary station was located at Camp Lazear near Quemados, Cuba. Placed in an open field, which was fairly swept at all times by the prevalent winds, and having a military garrison each of whose members had been personally selected by reason of former good conduct and interest in the work to be here undertaken, no difficulty whatever was experienced in maintaining the strictest quarantine against the outside.

It was here proposed to attempt the infection of non-immune individuals in three ways, viz., first, by the bites of mosquitoes that had previously bitten cases of yellow fever; secondly, by the inspection of blood taken during the early stages from the general circulation of those suffering with the disease, and, thirdly, by exposure to the most intimate contact with fomes. For this purpose, in addition to the seven tents provided for the quartering of the detachment, two frame buildings, each 14x20 feet in size, were constructed. These buildings, having a cubic capacity of 2,800 feet, were exactly similar, except that one of them, known as the "Infected Mosquito Building," was divided near its middle by a permanent wire screen partition and had good ventilation; while the other, designated as the "Infected Clothing Building," was purposely so constructed as to exclude anything like efficient ventilation. These houses were placed on opposite sides of a small valley, about eighty yards apart, and each seventy-five yards distant from the camp proper. Both houses were provided with wire screen windows and double wire screen doors, so that mosquitoes could be kept without or within the buildings, as the experimenter might desire.

On December 5, 1900, the insects were concentrated on one of the non-immunes—Kissinger by name—five of the most promising mosquitoes being selected for the purpose. At the expiration of three days and nine and one-half hours the subject, who had been under strict quarantine during fifteen days, was suddenly seized with a chill, which was the beginning of a well-marked attack of yellow fever.

Of this man Dr. Reed, who fails to give his full name and regiment, says: "I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing my admiration of the conduct of this young Ohio soldier, who volunteered for this experiment, as he expressed it, 'solely in the interest of humanity and the cause of science,' and with the proviso that he should receive no pecuniary reward. In my opinion this exhibition of moral courage has never been surpassed in the annals of the Army of the United States."

These contaminated insects were fed on Spanish immigrants who were seized with the fever. Three young American soldiers took up their abode in the building filled with the clothing of yellow fever patients, but suffered no ill effects. Then in the infected mosquito building fifteen contaminated mosquitoes were let loose in the room, which had been disinfected. One Ohio young man named Moran, only partially clad, went into the room and was repeatedly bitten. This was on

December 21. The two days following, meanwhile keeping away from other possible contagion, he entered and was bitten. On December 25 he was taken down with yellow fever. Two men in the same building but on the other side of the screen were unaffected. The experiments continuing, it was shown that a mosquito 57 days after contamination could convey the infection. In thirteen individuals on whom the trials were made 10, or 76.92 per cent., were infected. The average time of the seizure of the patient by fever, after being bitten, was 90.10 hours.

Dr. Reed says that "every epidemic of yellow fever that has occurred in the United States, both prior to and since the period when disinfectants were used, has pointed in the plainest manner to the innocence of fomes as a means of propagation of this disease." He does not think we will be justified in assigning so much importance hereafter to those insanitary conditions of soil which were supposed, in some mysterious way, to aid in the spread of this disease. He does not believe that the enforcement of the most rigid hygienic regulations, such as we have heretofore known them, will prevent the propagation of this grave epidemic disease, (yellow fever), provided it should again be imported into the United States. He seriously doubts whether we can longer class yellow fever with the "filth diseases."

Appropos of this interesting contribution to the mosquito theory by Dr. Reed, we note that in the Philadelphia "Medical Journal" of August 3, Dr. John H. Purnell declares the theory of transmission of yellow fever infection by the mosquito untenable, and endeavors to support his conclusion by presentation of numerous facts, not the result of direct experimental research, but the result of observations of men working in the yellow fever field. In the epidemics of the disease which have of late years been successfully controlled, in no known instance have the measures employed been directed against the mosquito. He notes several instances within the last few years in the South, where yellow fever has been completely stamped out, "without, so far as is known, the killing of a mosquito." He concludes that if the combating of yellow fever has been accomplished by controlling and destroying other agents than the mosquito—ignoring the mosquito entirely—then it seems that the mosquito has not been proved guilty of being the sole conveyor of the yellow fever germ. He thinks the fomes theory demands careful consideration before being discarded by the profession.

## FRESH WATER BASIN FOR THE PACIFIC.

Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, U. S. N., retired, who is residing in Seattle, Wash., read an interesting and valuable paper recently before the Congressional Committee on Rivers and Harbors, on the necessity for the construction of the Lake Washington canal. This paper was read before the committee on the steamer Victorian, while steaming north towards Alaska. Since the return of the party several members of the committee expressed their satisfaction that the paper was read before them, and that they had thus presented to them the powerful arguments in favor of the proposition, at a time when, with leisure on their hands, they were able to give the subject full attention. The committee joined in a request that it be printed in pamphlet form, and that a copy be furnished to each, which has been done.

It is an argument in favor of making a great fresh water basin of Lake Washington, back of Seattle, Wash., and laying up in ordinary the vessels required for the defense of the Pacific, which will, according to the estimate of Lieutenant Wyckoff, be one-half of the whole Navy. He said: "A member of Congress asked me if it would not be cheaper to continually dock, clean and paint vessels than to build the Lake Washington canal. If the result obtained were equally beneficial, it would not be. But docking, cleaning and painting steel vessels every six months does not prevent serious injury. The vessel is no sooner out of the dock than the barnacle proceeds to attach himself. He eats off the paint to the bare steel, and while he cements himself to the bottom he does not prevent the intrusion of the salt water to the bare metal. Then electro-chemical action continues until the vessel is again docked and the steel is pitted and roughened. When in dock the barnacle can only be removed by the cold chisel or scraper,

and with him each time go some particles of steel. Thus a constant deterioration of the bottom is taking place, notwithstanding the great expense of docking.

"That fresh water is a preservative of steel is an accepted fact. The U. S. S. Michigan was built on the lakes fifty years ago of a comparatively poor quality of iron, and yet I am told that her bottom is in as good condition as the day she was launched. Thirty years ago the Government built the steamer Hassler in the best manner and of the best material. She was the best sea boat and the most economical steamer I ever served upon. She was kept in continuous commission, and was frequently docked and painted. And yet at the end of about fifteen years her bottom had become so thin and pitted that the Government condemned her as unsafe. After years of inactivity she was sold for a nominal sum, during the Klondike excitement, and became the coffin of every one on board on her first trip to Skagway, Alaska. Proof of the rapid deterioration of steel vessels in salt water even where they have received the best of care, could be multiplied indefinitely.

"The most extravagant estimate of the cost of the Lake Washington canal is not more than \$3,000,000. The interest upon the Government bonds would be only \$60,000 a year. The actual expense of docking, cleaning and painting the vessels which would be placed in ordinary in Lake Washington, if the canal is completed, would amount to more than \$60,000 a year. And this leaves wholly out of consideration the damages to the vessels by the action of salt water and the two dockings. In two instances, the Columbia at Southampton and the Texas at Brooklyn, the vessels were seriously injured by strain while in dry dock.

## SHIP BUILDING INDUSTRIES.

In the introduction to its annual "Blue Book on American Shipping," the "Marine Review" of Cleveland, says: "Reviewing again a year's developments in the ship-building industry of the United States, it may be said that without probably a single exception the yards that engage in building steel vessels have work ahead to their full capacity for at least twelve months and some of them for a much greater length of time. This is true of all ship yards of the seaboard, as well of those of the great lakes. On the seaboard the great bulk of work is, of course, in the construction of ships of war, but the demand for new vessels for coasting service—the feature of most prominence in American shipbuilding during the past two or three years—still continues.

"In naval circles the year is distinguished by the fact that the most magnificent order for new vessels of war ever awarded by the Government was given to the shipbuilders. Altogether sixty-one warships are now building for the United States Navy, representing a total displacement of 289,183 tons, 567,620 horse power, and costing, for hulls and machinery only, \$80,954,116. In addition, the last naval act authorized the construction of two battleships and two armored cruisers. The plans for these will be submitted to Congress at its next session by the Naval Board of Construction.

"If there is any tendency to be noted in naval construction it is to further eliminate the line of demarcation between the battleship and armored cruiser. The tendency to increase the cruising area of the battleship with sacrifice in the weight of armor or force of armament; and on the other hand to give to the cruiser a terrific battery and heavy belt of armor, with reduction in steaming radius. Thus the line between the two types is gradually vanishing. This form of warship, treating the two types as one, is very popular in the United States and Great Britain, as will be noted from a review of their programs. The protected cruiser, or commerce destroyer, of which the Chateaufort of the French Navy and the Varieg of the Russian Navy are the highest types, are not popular in the United States or Great Britain. The American Navy's contribution to this type consists of the Columbia and Minneapolis, but no more are building. As they have slight powers of offense and defense their chief security lies in their great speed. Speed must ever be regarded as an unknown quantity, since it is only under the most perfect of conditions that the vessel can attain its maximum. The least derangement of the machinery would materially reduce the speed of the vessel. It is quite conceivable that an armored cruiser of 19 knots could overtake a commerce destroyer, and the issue, of course, could not then be in doubt."

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**MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE TROPICS.**

One phase of native life in the Philippines has been a sealed book to us in the west, and that is the medical practice that prevails among the people of the Archipelago. Lieut. Col. P. F. Harvey, chief surgeon, Department of Mindanao and Jolo, throws much light on this subject in an article in the New York "Medical Journal" of August 3. Among the Moros there is no rational practice of medicine and no surgery, recourse being had to incantations, charms and witchery. Among the lower classes of natives the superstitions are not unlike those prevalent among the North American Indians. Ascending the racial scale, it is found that medical science grows more exact with the increase of intelligence. In Manila and the larger cities there are educated practitioners whose methods conform to civilized standards, but there are thousands of practicers, curanderos and old women throughout the islands. Typhoid is treated with decoctions of a plant; dysentery and diarrhea are prevalent and astringent roots and herbs are used. Death is the usual ending in cases of tropical dysentery. No hygienic precautions are taken or any definite treatment pursued in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Certain roots and herbs are given in the form of infusions, and the leaves of the stramonium, which grows abundantly, are dried and smoked.

Insanity and cancer are very uncommon, a fact of some interest and significance. Puerperal insanity occasionally occurs among them, but they have no treatment for it except by prayers, etc. Ulcers are very common and are treated in many ways. The natives of Zamboanga apply a poultice of marshmallow leaves or boiled rice, until the ulcer is well cleaned; they then touch it with copper sulphate, and apply soothing oils. Occasionally they apply a disc of metallic copper to chronic ulcers.

Tuberculosis is very common among the natives who herd together and are ignorant of its prophylaxis. Sunstroke seldom occurs, but heat exhaustion is frequent, the patient recovering rapidly as soon as removed from the direct rays of the sun. Yellow fever is unknown

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and bubonic plague has appeared in Manila during  
the American occupation. Stewed monkey is thought  
to be of value by some natives in the treatment of  
cutaneous diseases.

Passing to other phases of the health question, Dr.  
Harvey is undecided whether it is best to wear light  
flannel next the skin or an abdominal band or both.  
That is a question to be left to the idiosyncrasies of the  
individual. He has tried both and found them so un-  
comfortable that he preferred the uncertainty of an  
attack of sickness to the certainty of the discomfort.  
He thinks he has derived positive benefit from leaving  
them off. Others who are prone to intestinal disorders  
or to chilling from sudden changes in temperature would  
do well to wear very light flannels. Dr. Harvey's  
opinion is that it is very doubtful whether the white  
race can become acclimated. Preponderance of evidence,  
he holds, is against the possibility of acclimation. A  
healthy white man in a salubrious situation in the  
Philippines may live to an old age, but his children, if  
born of a white mother, will show signs of deterioration,  
tending either to complete extinction or to marked  
decreased mental or physical vigor.

A stranger to the islands should wear clothing not  
only light but of proper color. The question of "proper  
color" leads Dr. Harvey to pay a high tribute to khaki,  
than which he holds there is "no more serviceable color  
or material." He refers to the theory which certain  
practical considerations make plausible, that its not the  
heat rays but the chemical rays that endanger the white  
man's health in the tropics; so the white man, wearing  
white or light blue clothes in the tropics reflects by such  
colors the heat rays but exposes himself to the full  
force of the chemical rays. This theory appeals to Dr.  
Harvey as attractive enough to warrant investigating.

In the report of General MacArthur, appearing else-  
where, some remarks on the color of khaki will be  
found.

In the opinion of A. A. Surgeon S. H. Hodgson, of  
the Marine Hospital Service, yellow fever can be cured  
by a tincture made from the cedron bean as certainly  
as malaria can be cured by quinine. Dr. Hodgson, who  
has made a study of the disease in Mexico, has sub-

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mitted a report of his conclusions to Surgeon General  
Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, in which  
among other things he says: "I made a tincture from  
the beans and used it as an antidote for stings of in-  
sects and the bite of a snake, and found that the action  
was almost immediate and the relief complete. The  
antitoxic properties of this remedy were so great that I  
thought it might be of some benefit in yellow fever, and  
had an opportunity to try it in several cases of that  
disease, and from the results concluded that it is as  
specific for yellow fever as quinine is for malaria. My  
experiments with the drug were under the most unfavor-  
able circumstances. I was the Government physician,  
stationed in Jimenez, Costa Rica, at the time, and my  
patients were the native laborers on the nearby farms.  
Their surroundings were very unsanitary, and the only  
nurses available were uneducated, unclean and, as a  
rule, ignorant. My tincture was homemade, not guar-  
anteed to be antiseptic, and of very uncertain strength.  
Every case that I treated with the tincture recovered."

**BRITISH ARMY WEAKNESSES.**

A writer in the "Jahrbuch für die Deutsche Armee  
und Marine" of Berlin has a scathing review of the de-  
ficiencies of the English military system, which he de-  
scribes as about a century behind the time in organiza-  
tion, training of the men, troop leading—as applied to  
both large and small units—the machinery for the trans-  
mission of orders and for mobilization. The English  
War Office has not yet learned the lesson of the advan-  
tages of the organic combination of all troops into  
larger units, taught the armies of Europe more than a  
century ago by the armies of Republican France.

Mercenary enlistments and defective military training  
are, according to this authority, the great weakness of  
the British Army. Wages in England are so high that  
it is difficult to get good men to enlist for the army  
pay. Misbehaviors of troops in peace and war are fre-  
quent; the morale of the Army is poor, and the soldier  
is regarded in England with contempt.

As for the tactical training of the Army, it is about on  
a level with that of the allied Austro-Prussian  
Army of 1793, being arranged on the same pedantic  
method. The officers look upon military service as  
sport, and the individual training of the men is left  
to the old non-commissioned officers. The instruc-  
tion of the officers, especially that of the colonels  
and generals, is so deficient that they are unable  
to profit by maneuvers on a large scale in an unfamiliar  
country. The result of English generals' want of prac-  
tice in finding their way about a strange country has  
been the loss of whole regiments in South Africa. The  
British Militia are a sort of "second-class mercenaries,"  
and their training is naturally behind even that of the  
regular troops. Their value in the field is therefore very  
problematical. The authorities in South Africa avoided  
sending them to the front, leaving them to protect the  
long lines of communication.

The condition as thus described is attributed mainly to  
the self-sufficient vanity of the senior officers, who have  
always steadfastly refused to receive any instruction  
from foreign wars or from Continental peace maneuvers,  
and have continued to assure the public on every pos-  
sible occasion that the English officer and the English  
soldier had nothing to learn from Continental armies.  
Success in small wars against inferior antagonists has  
bred conceit in a people who are now for the first time  
engaged in real war without foreign assistance. In the  
Peninsula and at Waterloo and Sebastopol British  
troops merely took part as auxiliaries in wars between  
foreign powers. "But what is almost incredible," says  
this German critic, "and the blame for this is partly  
due to the popular form of government, is that in a  
country so advanced in manufactures and industrial  
science as England the breech-loader was not introduced  
until 1888. To this day she does not possess a quick-  
firing field gun, and in the armament of her infantry  
she has proved inferior to a South African pastoral  
people."

It is worth a visit to Fort Hancock to see what a  
transformation has been wrought in that waste of  
sand since Lieut. Col. J. B. Burbank took command of  
the post. He has shown equal skill and energy in devel-  
oping the possibilities of the post. Sandy Hook is not a  
favorite with Army officers, who have so much "sand"  
themselves that they do not covet it among their sur-  
roundings. The place for our Artillery officers to  
learn something of modern guns and projectiles is at  
the Ordnance proving ground at Sandy Hook, where  
the Ordnance officers during a year expend more am-  
munition in their trials than is expended by the entire  
Artillery five times over. The allowance to the Artil-  
lery for projectiles to be expended in practice is so  
meagre that officers have very little opportunity to be-  
come acquainted with their guns.



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In carrying out the latest announced policy of the Navy Department for the practical instruction of the officers of the Naval Militia, two officers of the Naval Reserve of the State of New Jersey have been assigned to regular duty with the North Atlantic Squadron. This is in the line of the methods in vogue in the British Navy for the education of the Royal Naval Reserve, except that officers of the Royal Naval Reserve are assigned to sea duty for a period of not less than a year before serving on a man-o'-war duty afloat, while the New Jersey men have been detailed for but a single week. The plan is an excellent one, and it is hoped the Navy Department will see its way to carrying it out in the future in a much more extended form. Under the British system the naval force can be increased in case of public exigency with the least possible delay, as the Service has at its command a large number of officers thoroughly competent for all kinds of service afloat, and the anomaly of "Volunteer" officers in the regular Service does not appear. The British Naval Reserve officer, after the sea course prescribed by the Admiralty, receives assignment to duty on board the subsidized steamers of the "auxiliary Navy." The four first officers on the fine steamers composing the Empress line, running between Vancouver and Hong Kong, are members of the Royal Navy Reserve, and are entitled to fly a naval pennant at the main. These Royal Naval Reserves of the British Navy have the same privileges and duties as those with whom they hold rank in the regular establishment. Their uniform is slightly distinctive, and when the naval course has been completed and they receive assignment to merchant steamer duty they wear this uniform and receive from the Royal Navy a certain amount of compensation for the privilege of being at the call of the regular establishment. With the rapid growth of our Navy, and the prospect of a still greater increase in the future, it would seem to be wisdom for the Navy Department to set about the preparation of an auxiliary force for war. The only way of doing this is to have a definite object in view, and with due liberality to the individual and assurance of permanency in the establishment, a valuable force, auxiliary to our Navy, may be secured.

Sir Thomas Lipton's sloop yacht, Shamrock II., the challenger for the America's Cup, arrived off Sandy Hook, N. J., at 11.30 p. m., August 11, under convoy of the steam yacht Erin, and dropped anchor for the night. She made the run from the Clyde in about 15½ days, being towed a large part of the way by the Erin. The Shamrock received an enthusiastic welcome as she was being towed up the bay to the Erie basin at South Brooklyn, where she was placed in dry dock and the work of getting her racing rig on her commenced at once. She is a fine-looking craft, and is considered a dangerous one by many experts. Just how it can be known, however, that she is some six or eight minutes faster on a thirty mile course than Shamrock I., is not clear. The reports of her trials abroad have never shown this, and as Shamrock I. was altered since her races of 1899, it is not known for a certainty whether her speed was really increased or diminished. Our yachtsmen generally feel confident, however, that if Shamrock II. is faster than her older sister, our Columbia and Constitution will both prove faster than the challenger. Even some of our Army officers as far off as the Philippines are showing great enthusiasm in the coming contests. We know of one officer who feels so confident of victory that he has already placed \$500

with a friend in New York to put on the American boat. In order to insure a clear course, vessels of the U. S. Navy and revenue cutters will act as patrols.

The New York "Times" understands—but how it learns the fact we cannot divine—that the President is considering the advisability of relieving Rear Admiral Crowninshield from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation to the end that the Schley Court of Inquiry may be free from the least suggestion of intimidation of witnesses. The theory of the "Times" is that Admiral Crowninshield's position at the head of the bureau may prevent officers dependent upon him for their details from testifying freely before the Schley court. It says: "In view of the changed attitude of the Navy Department and Mr. Long's evident desire to have the Court of Inquiry take up the case in a fair and impartial spirit, Schley's friends say they at first supposed that this new spirit of fairness might extend to Rear Admiral Crowninshield. They did not, therefore, assume at first that there was any danger that he would use his power in an unfair way. Now, they declare, it has become very evident that the change of heart in the Navy Department does not go below Secretary Long, and that Rear Admiral Crowninshield is as implacable as ever." It is announced that Isidore Raynor, Attorney General of Maryland, has been retained as one of the attorneys for Rear Admiral Schley before the coming Court of Inquiry.

Comdr. B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., was given a reception at Bristol, R. I., Aug. 7, in the De Wolf Inn. There were fifty of Bristol's prominent citizens present at the reception, which was held from 8 p. m. until midnight. The committee consisted of William Williams, Stephen W. Church and Charles H. Spooner. Commander Tilley is a native of Bristol. He is at present spending a couple of weeks visiting his aged mother. The reception was of an informal nature, followed by a banquet. The decorations consisted of palms and various other potted plants; and snailax. Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. T. C. Wardwell presided at the banquet board, introducing Commander Tilley, who spoke briefly in recognition of the honors accorded him by his fellow-townsmen. The speakers were Prof. Wilfred H. Munro of Brown University, Judge O. L. Bosworth, Rev. George L. Locke, Judge J. P. Reynolds, formerly a schoolmate of Commander Tilley; Dr. A. M. Merriman, William Williams, Rev. W. H. Tilley, brother of Commander Tilley, and C. B. Rockwell. All spoke in recognition of the honor and trust reposed in Commander Tilley by the United States Government in requesting him to continue his office as Governor of Tutuila.

The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, in an opinion of Aug. 13, decides that an officer, soldier or sailor of the Army or Navy who chooses to put himself out of the reach of medical attendance which the Government has provided must pay for such attendance as he may obtain under such circumstances. The case at issue was that of J. W. Powell, Assistant Naval Constructor. In his letter to the Department the latter says: "On Aug. 2, 1898, I was detached from the U. S. S. New York at Tompkinsville, N. Y., and ordered to report at the Naval Academy. On Sept. 10, 1898, while carrying out these orders, I was taken sick at my home, in Oswego, N. Y., and was ill for a period of about ten days. As no naval medical attendance was available at this place, I was under the care of Dr. J. W. Eddy, who visited me twice daily during my illness, and on two occasions Dr. E. H. Boyd, of Hannibal, N. Y., was called in consultation." He asks to be informed whether the sums paid for such attendance can be refunded. The Comptroller states that the orders do not show authority to visit his home, and it is therefore presumed that such trip was for his own convenience and had no connection with his duty.

The Adjutant General's Office denies most emphatically the statements made in certain quarters that enlisted men, no matter how successful they may be in passing examinations, have no chance to obtain commissions. On the contrary every enlisted man who has attained a sufficiently high mark has received his commission. More than that, enlisted men who have failed to pass and who have good records, or whose conditions or circumstances furnish a reasonable excuse for such failure, are permitted a second opportunity. Shortly after the first list of those designated for examination was made up the Secretary delayed the issuance of commissions to enlisted men of the Regular Army in order that he might have an opportunity to compare their papers and records with those of the Volunteers. But almost immediately, with the increase of the Army, came a pressure and necessity for more officers. To meet it the Secretary ordered that commissions should be at once issued to all enlisted men who had in their examinations reached a mark of 84 per cent. Only the commissions of those who fell below this percentage were held up for comparison with the records of Volunteers.

Referring to the award of \$100,000 bestowed upon Lord Roberts, the "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "The objections raised in the House of Commons to the grant to Lord Roberts will only serve, we may hope, to enhance the value of the award. The reputation of a great soldier cannot be injuriously affected by the mud thrown on it by irresponsible and ill-conditioned critics. To gibe at his inhumanity is to distort his aims

and ignore his acts. It is now generally accepted that if he has erred at all it was in believing too readily in the submission of the enemy and in extending the olive branch a little too soon. As for the military services rendered by Lord Roberts they were incontestably meritorious; he grappled with a situation of extreme difficulty at the very worst moment, and turned the tide of war when it was at its lowest ebb."

A Washington correspondent, writing on the subject of Government clerks anticipating their salaries by resorting to "ten per centers," says: "The ten per centers' society never includes more than five or six members. They have their charter and a carefully drawn constitution and by-laws. Each member contributes a certain amount of money to the funds of the concern, and the other employees of the office are quietly informed how they can be accommodated with a loan for a small bonus. On the first of every month the pool divides its profits. These organizations are usually short lived, as they become unpopular when the business begins to grow large. The death of one fake association is rapidly followed by the birth of a successor, differing from its predecessor in name only; so that the ten per centers are enabled to ply their trade without much interruption."

The Navy Department's portrait gallery is not nearly so complete as that of the War Department, not more than 50 per cent. of the ex-Secretaries of the Navy being represented. Of the Secretaries of the Navy the following are missing from the collection at the Department: Geo. Cabot, Robt. Smith, Wm. Jones, Smith Thompson, Samuel L. Southard, John Branch, Mahlon Dickerson, Jas. R. Paulling, Geo. E. Badger, Thos. W. Gilmer, Lewis Warrington, Wm. B. Preston, Wm. A. Graham, John P. Kennedy, Alex. Ramsey, Nathan Goff, jr., and Wm. C. Whitney. That of John Branch, 1829, has only recently been obtained, and, it will be observed, the portraits of three of the recent Secretaries are lacking, Ramsey, who was an Acting Secretary for a few days in 1880; Goff, who succeeded him in 1881, and Whitney.

The detachment of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson from the command of the Charlestown Navy Yard has been decided upon by the Navy Department. His successor will be Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson. In the regular order of events Rear Admiral Sampson would be retired from service next February for age. The approach of the opening of the Schley court of inquiry, at which Rear Admiral Sampson will be one of the chief witnesses, makes it necessary for him to devote considerable time to the preparation of his testimony, and the length of time that his presence at the court will be required is uncertain. The date on which the change of commandants will take place will, it is said, be not later than Sept. 1.

L. P. Mitchell, Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, decides that contract surgeons are entitled to reimbursement of actual expenses on journeys performed from April 21, 1898, to July 6, 1898, and to mileage as in cases of officers of the Army after July 6, 1898, and to salaries when on ordinary or sick leave from April 21, 1898, to March 3, 1901, as in cases of officers of the Army. It being understood, however, that reimbursement of actual expenses for journeys performed shall in no instance exceed the amounts authorized by the War Department in regulations governing the matter.

There was a triple launching of three torpedo boat destroyers for the United States Navy on Aug. 15 from the yards of the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrow Point, Md., when the Whipple, Truxton and Worden, each took the water successfully in turn, in the presence of a large assemblage. Miss Isabelle Truxton, of Norfolk, Va., christened the Truxton; Miss Elsie Pope, of St. Paul, Minn., the Whipple, and Mrs. Emille B. N. Worden the Worden.

The prize of 500 francs offered by the French Navy League for an essay on the "Utilization of a Flotilla of Torpedo Boats and Submarines for Colonial Defense," has been awarded to Lieut. Gustave Verdier. The decision was difficult, for a paper by Lieut. Roger Brylinski was almost equal, and three other essays were very highly commended, though one, dealing only with Indo-China and Cochinchina did not fulfil all the conditions.

Capt. Ira McNitt, Inspector of Ordnance, U. S. A., is preparing to make tests of a pneumatic gun to be erected at Hilton Head, S. C., and a detail of commissioned officers and enlisted men from Fort Fremont, Sullivan's Island, have been ordered to Hilton Head to assist.

The artillery district system has now been given a fair, practical trial and works well. The district commanders are all veteran artillery officers, and are posted at points where their experience is sure to be beneficial.

Examining boards for candidates seeking admission to the Medical Department of the Army will meet in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, Cal., on Sept. 2.



## GENERAL MACARTHUR'S REPORT.

The final report of Major General Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Philippines, gives a clear idea of the situation in the Archipelago from both the military and the political point of view. In the issue of last week we gave the summary furnished by the report of the casualties on both sides, and this we omit now from the report. General MacArthur says:

At the close of the report from these headquarters dated October 1, 1900, the military situation presented many perplexing problems. Several months before the formal disbandment of the insurgent field forces in November, 1899, the Filipino military leaders had been obliged to accept an attitude of inferiority, and, as a consequence thereof, they adopted what might be described as a modified Fabian policy, which was based upon the idea of occupying a series of strong defensive positions, and therefrom presenting just enough resistance to force the American Army to a never-ending repetition of tactical deployments. This policy was carried out with considerable skill and was for a time partially successful, as the native army was thus enabled to hover within easy distance of the American camps, and at the same time avoid close combat. When the offensive action of the campaign became rapid, the native army, in order to avoid capture or destruction, was obliged to disband, but as the dissolution was accomplished in accordance with a deliberate and pre-arranged plan, it was not attended with large loss of life in battle.

It has since been ascertained that the expediency of adopting guerrilla warfare from the inception of hostilities was seriously discussed by the native leaders, and advocated with much emphasis as the system best adapted to the peculiar conditions of the struggle. It was finally determined, however, that a concentrated field army, conducting regular operations, would, in the event of success, attract the favorable attention of the world, and be accepted as a practical demonstration of capacity for organization and self-government. The disbandment of the field army, therefore, having been a subject of contemplation from the start, the actual event, in pursuance of the deliberate action of the council of war in Bayambang about November 12, 1899—a brief reference to which may be found on Page 1 of the last report of this command—was not regarded by the Filipinos in the light of a calamity, but simply as a transition from one form of action to another; a change which by many was regarded as a positive advantage, and was relied upon to accomplish more effectively the end in view.

The Filipino idea behind the dissolution of their field army was not, at the time of the occurrence, well understood in the American camp. As a consequence, misleading conclusions were reached to the effect that the insurrection itself had been destroyed and that it only remained to sweep up the flag ends of the rebel army by a system of police administration not likely to be either onerous or dangerous. Acting on the assumption that the ascendancy gained over the concentrated armies of the insurrection had sufficiently demonstrated superiority in all the arts and policy of war, in all the resources of power and intelligence, the undersigned, on June 5, 1900, recommended a general and complete amnesty, the issue of which was directed by the President, and which was accordingly promulgated on the 21st of the same month. The immediate result was not inspiring.

In the light of the subsequently ascertained facts, referred to above, it is now apparent that it could not have operated directly to accomplish the end in view. In remote consequences, however, it is equally apparent to the reflective mind that the amnesty notice, and the memorandum published July 2, 1900, in connection therewith, which may be found of record on Page 14 of the report of October 1, 1900, proved to be most useful instruments in behalf of pacification; as taken together they effectively revealed to the natives the beneficent spirit of American institutions, and the determination of the United States to establish an essentially republican government attended with the largest amount of personal liberty.

The disbandment of the insurgent field armies was followed by a considerable period of comparative inactivity. At the time this was regarded as a favorable indication, and further encouraged the hope that the war might be terminated by general acceptance of American supremacy. These apparently favorable conditions, however, represented the time necessary to redistribute and adjust the insurgent forces to the new method of warfare. During this period, also, evidence came to hand which suggested that some of the Filipino leaders were willing to submit the issue to the judgment of the American people, which was soon to be expressed at the polls, and to abide by the result of the Presidential election of November, 1900. This view obtained with considerable force within the American lines; but subsequent events demonstrated that the hope of ending the war without further effusion of blood was not well founded, and that as a matter of fact, the Filipinos were organizing for further desperate resistance by means of a general banding of the people in support of the guerrillas in the field.

To this end the leaders pronounced a primal and inflexible principle, to the effect that every native, without exception, residing within the limits of the Archipelago, owed active individual allegiance to the insurgent cause. This jurisdiction was enjoined under severe penalties, which were systematically enforced, not only within insurgent territory, but also within the limits of American garrisons. By means of secret committees residing in or sent to the towns, contributions of all kinds were collected and sent to the field, and punishments, including capital executions, were administered without resistance on the part of the victims. By reason of a strange combination of loyalty, apathy, ignorance and timidity, this policy was generally accepted; and as a consequence the military leaders enjoyed a very extensive co-operation of the whole mass of the Filipino people in support of their movements. This joint action was very effective in respect of all matters touching intelligence and supply, and also in the innumerable little details connected with the daily service of troops in campaign and with regard to which a good understanding with the inhabitants gives such an enormous advantage.

The cohesion of Filipino society in behalf of the insurgent interests is most emphatically illustrated by the fact that assassination, which was extensively employed, was generally accepted as a legitimate expression of insurgent governmental authority. The individuals marked for death would not appeal to American pro-

tection although condemned exclusively on account of supposed pro-Americanism, or give information calculated to insure their own safety, even when such procedure could easily be accomplished by means of conference with American commanders, who in many instances were stationed within the barrios where the victims resided.

The amnesty, which expired September 21, 1900, had not produced any useful effect, and by December 1, 1900, it was apparent that expectations based upon the result of the Presidential election in the United States would not be realized. Conditions were plainly inflexible and likely to become chronic, unless some remedy could be devised capable of ready application with the means at hand and calculated to produce an immediate effect in amelioration of the situation. An entirely new campaign was therefore determined upon, based upon the central idea of detaching the towns from the immediate support of the guerrillas in the field and thus also precluding the indirect support which arose from the indiscriminate acceptance by the towns of the insurrection in all its devious ramifications.

Since the occupation the formation of a pro-American native party had, from time to time, been a subject of solicitous consideration. Although from the beginning willing and eager to undertake such a movement, the prominent men interested therein had not until the issue of the foregoing proclamation been conscious of a propitious moment to go before the people with a definite programme. Three days subsequent thereto, however, the existence of such a party was publicly announced in Manila, to which the people of the Archipelago, carefully instructed by the proclamation, as to their responsibilities and duties to the occupying and sovereign nation, and entirely emancipated thereby from the effects of apathy and timidity, and stimulated by assurances of protection contained therein, rallied in surprising numbers to the assistance of the Manila native leaders, with the result that the party at the date of this report presents every evidence of vitality and cohesion.

## CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ARMY AND PEOPLE.

Notwithstanding the fact that the American soldiers had already been strained almost to the limit of human endurance by the demands of incessant and aggressive activity, the Army made splendid response to the spirit of the proclamation of December 20, 1900, and the supplementary special instructions issued in pursuance thereof. Each man in the force seemed to be conscious that he could contribute something more to the success of the cause, and was apparently actuated by the idea that nothing had been accomplished so long as anything remained to be done. Inspiration thus ascended directly from the ranks, through the various grades, to become a constant source of strength and encouragement to Division Headquarters. The changed attitude of the native population in the occupied towns, which was manifested by large accessions to the peace party, and the immediate and almost complete discontinuance of the service of information and supply between the towns and the field guerrillas, is noted as an important factor of strength contributed to the military situation, which is all the more gladly recorded as an impressive evidence of flexibility and adaptability to a situation, which encourages belief in the capacity of this people for self-regeneration by process of natural but rapid evolution.

As a result of co-operation between the Army and the people who accepted the invitation to combine for mutual protection and the welfare of the country, contained in the concluding lines of the proclamation, the armed insurrection is almost entirely suppressed.

It is respectfully submitted that the very gratifying conditions herein briefly recapitulated have not been brought about entirely by the hand of Providence. Neither must the attitude of the people who declared for peace, or even that of the leaders of the Federal Party, be attributed entirely to unreserved pro-Americanism. It would be unsafe to assume these conservative forces as constant factors, the friendly operation of which can be relied upon irrespective of external influences. In due time, and beyond any question, if beneficent republican institutions are permitted to operate with full force, the Filipino people will become warmly attached to the United States by a sense of self-interest and gratitude. In the meantime the moulding force in the islands must be a well organized Army and Navy. Anything in the immediate future calculated to impede the activity or reduce the efficiency of these instruments will not only be a menace to the present, but put in jeopardy the entire future of American possibilities in the Archipelago.

Upon cessation of hostilities, the integration of republican institutions, in substitution of the old monarchical system, must as a matter of course be carried forward with all possible rapidity. That this work, which under the most favorable conditions must proceed by degrees, will be attended with friction, be varied with reactionary efforts, and be impeded by the spirit of discord, there can be little doubt. Accordingly the maintenance of tranquillity during this transitory period must be regarded with concern, as such a condition of society is essential to the successful inauguration of civil government.

Looking forward to and in anticipation of such necessities, and also with a view to terminating the struggle with as little loss of American life as possible, the preceding Insular Government determined that all legitimate methods should be invoked to obtain possession of the fire-arms of the insurrection. To this end it was announced that insurgent soldiers who surrendered and brought their arms with them would be kindly received, given complete amnesty, and in consideration of their destitute condition would be given thirty Mexican dollars for each serviceable rifle delivered to an American officer.

In order to comply with the terms of the law of March 2, 1899, which specifically declared June 30, 1901, as the limit of service of the Volunteers therein authorized, it was necessary to commence moving the troops toward San Francisco early in January, 1901. At this time it was not entirely apparent what useful effect would arise from the new campaign which was fully systematized and put into operation December 20, 1900; as a consequence, the withdrawal of these splendid regiments, in the midst of important military movements, raised something in the nature of a crisis, to overcome which considerable ingenuity was required to create supplementary contrivances by which gaps in the fighting line could be partially filled pending the arrival of Regular soldiers from the United States.

It was absolutely essential that all acquired territory should be held, that activity in every direction should be maintained and prosecuted with undiminished vigor, and every effort made to obtain decisive results before all the Volunteers could be withdrawn. With a view to fully accomplish these various ends, watchmen were employed to replace soldier sentinels wherever possible, native scouts and native police were multiplied to the limit of safety, and an American police was organized for duty in Manila. The considerable force which by

these means was relieved from duty in the city and vicinity became available for service in remote parts of the islands.

## COLLAPSE OF THE REBELLION.

By April 1, 1901, it became apparent that the insurrection was rapidly approaching complete collapse, and as a consequence the homeward movement of Volunteers thereafter was accomplished without creating any sense of concern on account of the military situation. In respect of the particulars above referred to, the service of supply in this Army has been more than satisfactory. The clothing furnished has been abundant, and well adapted to the climate and the nature of the service. Several articles of issue, in quality and fit, are not precisely what is desired, but as this branch of the subject touches appearance and not hygiene, it does not fall within the limits of the present discussion. The service of subsistence has reached almost the limit of possibility. All necessary articles, practically regardless of cost, have been furnished in abundant quantities. Questions have arisen as to the components of the field ration, but as this involves simply questions of discretion and judgment, and not of money, it is excluded from consideration in this place. The distribution of rations has at times been impeded, and for brief periods certain commands have had scant supplies, but these conditions arose entirely from exigencies of military operations, and not from inadequate supplies.

As a matter of fact, the United States, by a wise combination of intelligent administration and generous use of money, has solved the problem of alighting an army in the field, under any and all conditions that can possibly arise in war. Within forty years, this system has been successfully applied to commands of all kinds, from small detachments, foraging against Indians, to large armies conducting regular operations, over great distances, and for long periods of time. All things considered, the medical service during the year has not only been satisfactory, but has been exceptionally creditable to the entire service. The generous supplies furnished by the War Department have made it possible to maintain health conditions probably never before attained in the tropics. Attention is especially invited to the report of the Chief Surgeon, appended hereto. There is nothing more certain in military administration than the general proposition that the efficiency of an army in the field will be in direct proportion to the generosity of the medical administration. As in the Quartermaster's Department, many articles of issue, in the Medical Department might be of better quality, but the general service during the year has been so admirable, both in Washington and Manila, that it seems inappropriate to introduce any discordant strain of hypercriticism.

Military service in the Archipelago since American occupation has in effect made pioneers of the soldiers who have at any time participated therein, and in that capacity has connected them with a great historical event, the remote consequences of which cannot at present be foreseen. It is apparent, however, at this stage of the evolution that the men thus employed have enjoyed an important privilege by reason of assignment to station on these distant shores. As an abstract question, this peculiar advantage has not at all times, perhaps, been fully understood or appreciated; but as a practical proposition the soldiers of the Army have so wrought and fought as to establish the belief that each one was actuated by the idea that upon his individual exertions depended the issue of the campaign. With such a responsive and flexible organization, the functions of command have been made easy, and the burden of responsibility reduced to the lowest terms. It therefore becomes an exceedingly agreeable duty to record in permanent form a warm expression of admiration and thanks for the many acts of good soldiery performed by these splendid men in behalf of republican institutions.

To protect occupied territory and the inhabitants thereof against the depredations of ladores and armed robbers, and at the same time to afford the most desirable bases from which to conduct field operations against insurgent guerrillas, has required subdivision of the Army into an infinite number of small posts, from each of which have issued ceaselessly and aggressively small detachments moving against whatever could be found to attack. Incessantly trained by these means, the soldiers of this Army have acquired in an unusual degree the true spirit of discipline and adventure, and at the same time have developed a high sense of fortitude, patient endurance, self-reliance and personal responsibility, and so have attained the very best characteristics of the military profession.

Recruited from a hardy and valiant race, largely representing the self-respecting, robust and well-regulated young manhood of America, every demand upon their endurance and courage has been responded to with patriotic fidelity. They are a credit to the nation, and deserve the affectionate gratitude of the people of the Republic. These remarks are intended to embrace all men who have at any time rendered military service in the Philippines. During the period covered by this report the co-operation of the Navy has been cordial, constant and effective. Many important transactions have been almost entirely dependent upon naval support and assistance. At all times the presence of this splendid sea force, and the consciousness that it was always ready to contribute everything possible in the way of joint action, has encouraged the Army to consider undertakings which otherwise would not have been possible. All ranks unite in expressing appreciation of the naval work of the year, and it is a pleasure to make a permanent record of the warm esteem in which the Navy is held by the Army, and all the more so as it is believed that a formal declaration of these cordial feelings will be gratifying to both executive departments concerned and to the people of the entire country.

The civil administration of the Military Government during the current year has been conducted, as heretofore, largely by officers and soldiers of the Army. The fidelity, efficiency and zeal of all concerned has emphasized the experience of former years in respect of the versatility of the personnel of the Army, and has demonstrated the capacity of military men, under the pressure of necessity, to conduct with more or less success, all the complicated functions of civil government.

If a spirit of Philippine speculation should seize the public mind in the United States, and be emphasized by means of grants, concessions, and special franchises, for the purpose of quick exploitation, the political situation and permanent interests of all concerned might be seriously jeopardized. Accordingly, what is most needed at present, in order to facilitate the organization of society on a new basis, the establishment of stable civil governments, the creation of a sound money medium, and the inculcation of wholesome methods of the best American thought, is a period of comparative tranquillity. During such a period it might be possible to plant republican institutions deeply and firmly in the islands in such a way as to insure the evolution of patriotic and self-supporting commonwealths, which



would give sympathetic and material support in the great commercial and economic struggle with which the United States will probably be confronted in the not distant future and to which brief reference will be made in the concluding paragraphs of this report.

When the Filipino people realize the grandeur of their future destiny by reason of association with the great Republic, and come to understand that they are a chosen people to carry not only American commerce, but also republican institutions and the principles of personal liberty throughout Asia, they may be relied upon to rally to the inspiring thoughts thus suggested and follow and support the American flag in whatever contests the future may have in store for it as the symbol of human liberty throughout the world. In the light, therefore, of the foregoing remarks, a broad generalization is reached, to the effect that the presence of America in these islands is simply one of the results, in logical sequence, of great material prosperity, and in remote consequences is likely to transcend in importance anything recorded in the history of the world since the discovery of America. To doubt the wisdom of the United States remaining in the islands is to doubt the stability of republican institutions, and amounts to a declaration that a nation thus governed is incapable of successfully resisting strains that arise naturally from its own freedom, and from its own productive energy.

#### ACCOMPANYING REPORTS.

In the accompanying report of Brigadier General Thos. H. Barry, Adjutant General, he tells of the reorganization of the office of the A. G., by the creation of three separate divisions: The Miscellaneous, the Commissioned Personnel and the Enlisted Personnel, under the direct control, respectively, of Lieut-Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, A. A. G., U. S. V.; Major James T. Kerr, A. A. G., U. S. A., and Captain Harry Bell, 36th Vol. Infantry, A. A. G. These officers are complimented for their efficient work as are Major Daniel A. Frederick, 45th Vol. Inf., the mustering officer, Lieut-Col. Joseph T. Dickman, 26th Vol. Inf.; Capt. John R. M. Taylor, 14th Inf., and Capt. R. H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., of the Division of Military Information. Chief Clerk Fred. Donnelly is highly praised for his handling of the details of the A. G. O.

Col. S. W. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., in his report notes that since September 1, 1900, 79 natives have paid the penalty of death for their crimes. At first the Army officers hesitated about inflicting the death penalty, but so atrocious were the crimes that grew out of this misplaced leniency that recourse to capital punishment had to be had. That the military commissions have done their work with commendable discrimination was shown by the growing demand among the people for American methods of trial and for American Judges.

Major Crosby P. Miller, Quartermaster, U. S. A., Chief Q. M. declares that canvas shelter for troops is expensive and quickly becomes mildewed and rotten. He speaks highly of the Gold Medal cot. It is easily transported and if in camp does away with the necessity for tent floors. He says that this canvas cot has come to stay and suggests that it might be substituted in permanent garrisons for the iron bed and mattress, doing away with the latter entirely except for hospital use. Over wet roads he finds that bull carts are the least expensive transportation. As to American mules and horses, they stand the climate well. With proper care they can be kept in good condition and with a little loss as in the States. Captain A. W. Butt, U. S. A., is commended for his excellent management of the land transportation office, while Major James B. Aleshire, of the Army transport service and water transportation, receives much praise. Major Knight, Major Cruse and Major Walcutt are credited with intelligent and patient effort in forwarding the work of the depot. Captain C. G. Bailey, Chief Q. M., in the Department of the Visayas, has given great satisfaction, as have Captain Swobe, Chief Q. M., and Captain Friedenhall, Depot Q. M., at Zamboanga, Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo. Major R. R. Stevens, Q. M., U. S. A., has been signally attentive to his many duties in the Dept. of N. Luzon, while in S. Luzon Major I. W. Littell, Chief Q. M., has handled his work with much credit. Capt. W. E. Horton, A. Q. M., U. S. V., assistant to Major Miller, is praised by his superior, and Major John McE. Hyde, Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of the office at Nagasaki, has done valuable work in the matter of supply and repairs of Army transports at that port. An officer of the Q. M. Dept. has been kept in Hong Kong to purchase material for the Department. This officer has been Captain S. G. Orr, A. Q. M., U. S. V., and he has discharged his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner.

Capt. Thos. Cruse, Depot Q. M., gives favorable mention to Capt. Chas. D. Palmer, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Capt. Pegram Whitworth, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; Capt. W. C. Davis, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; Lieut. S. F. Bottoms, 3rd Art., and Lieut. Edward P. Barber, 45th Vol. Inf. Captain Cruse praises the system of checks upon receipts and issues devised by Major Walcutt. He says it is surprising to note that so far as clothing is concerned there has been less loss due to moths and ants than there is in the United States from these causes. Where the boxes are well packed with tar paper, the ants have not touched the contents. He again recommends that clothing boxes should not weigh over 150 pounds. Quality of clothing furnished during the year has been excellent; only a few complaints have been made and those were concerning the khaki from America, these complaints being aimed rather at the color, which seems to be fugitive, than at the material, which seems to be first-class. He points out that the sizes of clothing in the United States, will not apply in the Philippines, because the American soldier out there soon loses considerably in his waist measure. A man taking a 30-inch leg and a 36-inch waist on arrival will, within six months, be wearing a 30-inch leg and a 32-inch waist. Tentage he finds is a very expensive item, canvas appearing to deteriorate in that climate. Very few tents are made, houses made of nipa, bamboo and other material being preferred and cheaper. Of all the various branches of the Q. M. Depot Capt. Cruse thinks the shops have saved the Government the most money and given the most satisfaction. These shops, originally started from a single forge set up in the street to make urgent repairs, have grown piecemeal to a very large establishment. Cook stoves and ranges reach the depot from the States almost without exception in a demoralized condition, and but for the shops would be useless. The same is true of safes of all kinds, both field and office. The shops also do excellent work in repairing the Gold Medal cots, making them really better than when new. The depot has gone extensively into the manufacture of water cans holding about twenty-five gallons each with a cover that is absolutely dust-proof and not detachable from the can. Since January 1800 of these cans have been distributed among the posts. They are better than any cans that

have been furnished from the States and cheaper too. A thoroughly equipped printing establishment has also been run in connection with the shops, the master mechanic of which, Mr. D. McChesney, receives the most flattering praise at the hands of Capt. Cruse, who says "he is worth twice his salary to the Government."

Capt. Butt, in charge of the Land Transportation Office, says it is the policy of that office to utilize native labor wherever it is possible. He says it is capable of the most expert workmanship in many branches, such as painters, carpenters, saddlers, trimmers, etc. He speaks favorably of the cordial feeling existing between American and native workmen, a feeling which has surprised him and which, he thinks, illustrates in a marked degree the liberal-mindedness of the American workman. With the approval of the Chief Q. M., Capt. Butt has recommended a school for native packers. Capt. Butt does not believe in the necessity of introducing Chinese labor into the islands to meet the demands of commerce. He holds that the Filipinos can do any work the Chinese can. Between September 1, 1900, and May 1, 1901, there were received at his office 4,885 horses and 3,407 mules. During the same period 72 ambulances were received, 400 escort wagons have been received and issued. Capt. Butt recommends that most of the coaling of the transports be done in Japan or in Honolulu, where the transports can get closer to the coal pile than in Manila. As most of the coal is Japanese he cannot see the wisdom of bringing it all the way from Japan to Manila to be unloaded and loaded again. Coaling a ship is a very difficult problem in Manila Bay. As to forage it is his opinion that native grass can be used to a large extent throughout the islands, saving much money in the transportation of hay, and he even thinks that a grass ration might be more economical and practical than the ration of oats. He believes that the Lowry round hay bale is the best suited to that climate. Lockjaw is very common among the horses that suffer from punctured wounds in that climate. Flesh wounds to animals in the Philippines heal more slowly than they do in other climates. American horses are not as susceptible to glanders as native horses and the disease is not as serious as with outbreaks in the States. Sunstroke and heat prostration of horses are rarer than in the States.

Captain Butt suggests that greater care be taken in sending men in care of stock to the Islands, especially packers. Many of the latter are young men who are out for adventure and know little of stock. The daily patent "aparejo" is too heavy for service in that climate. The aparejo shipped from St. Louis is the most serviceable one rigged for that climate. He recommends a larger blanket in place of the present pack-saddle blanket. A singular fact he notes is that none of the American lumber which has been piled at the depot is touched by the ants which are so fatal to native lumber.

Major J. B. Aleshire, in charge of the Army transport service, describes at length the work of the tugs, lighters, launches, steamers and other vessels used in the work of his department, and he speaks of the work of Lieut. Bottoms, who is in charge of the bay, as skillfully and excellently done.

Major R. R. Stevens, Chief Q. M., states in his report that so far as the records show there is hardly sufficient public land in the pueblos for the establishment of permanent garrisons, and consequently hastily constructed shelter has been the sole protection from the weather in many cases. He agrees with Capt. Butt in stating that in the past year native forage has gained in favor as a food for American animals. The method of transporting supplies continuously through the rainy season involves such complications of expense and damage that for the coming rainy season (the date of the report is May 1, 1901) it was proposed to supply in advance only those stations which from past experience would without doubt be inaccessible to heavy supplies during that time. Fresh beef, vegetables and other perishable stores have been supplied throughout the year at most points. Difficulty is experienced in many sections of the department in securing potable water for domestic purposes. Sterilizers have been furnished at all stations, but as they require water with certain chemical components in order to give good results, it is proposed to drive tubular wells at various stations in the department. Despite all that has been said about the native bull, Major Stevens rates him high for transportation purposes. A cart with a single bull and driver costs \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day, Mexican. It transports about one-third or one-fourth as much as an escort wagon. Australian or trotting bulls are used on expedited lines. The system of these expedited lines for the supply of fresh beef and vegetables throughout the department has been brought to a great state of efficiency for the interior of Luzon. The railroad is the principal line in the system.

Capt. I. W. Littell, Chief Q. M., Department Southern Luzon, P. I., in his report says that although the apparatus for sterilizing water has been satisfactory, there is much trouble in keeping it in order and he believes a better apparatus for troops in the field could be designed. The burner or vaporizer in the Forbes-Waterhouse sterilizer soon becomes clogged and has to be sent to Manila for repairs. Distilled water from the condensing plants at Manila is supplied daily to troops within easy distance of that city. Tan shoes are the only article of clothing Captain Littell finds unsatisfactory. They are not strong enough for campaigning. They become soft on getting wet and the upper then very easily tears from the sole. He also finds the color of the khaki shirt not fast. He is of the opinion that it would be well to furnish khaki-colored shirt of strong cotton material and also one of light-weight wool or kersey.

Capt. G. G. Bailey, U. S. V., Chief Q. M., Department of the Visayas, P. I., reports that most of the native ponies have the so-called glanders but they do not soon become disabled by it like the imported stock. He thinks the time has come for the Government to set apart land to be designated for military purposes exclusively, so that barracks and quarters may be erected for housing the officers and men and for storage supplies. Captain Swobe, Chief Q. M., Department of Mindanao and Jolo, calls attention to the refusal of the transport authorities of the large chartered transports going to Zamboanga, to man their small boats to convey passengers back and forth to the vessel, and declares that some action should be taken in the matter. He also mentions the great amount of shortages found in original packages of Q. M. supplies received in his department. There is hardly ever a package opened without a shortage being found. He believes this could be prevented if those charged with shipping packages were required to mark on each package by whom, when and where it was packed and sealed. Then tampering could be detected. Captain Swobe also bewails the want of efficient clerks.

Col. C. A. Woodruff, Chief Commissary of the Division, gives the testimony of a number of officers as to the value of the present ration. Those who are quoted

are: Col. James Lockett, 11th Vol. Cav.; Col. A. S. Cummins, 27th Vol. Inf.; Col. Wm. E. Birkhimer, 28th Vol. Inf.; Col. E. E. Hardin, 29th Vol. Inf.; Col. C. Gardener, 30th Vol. Inf.; Col. L. A. Craig, 32d Vol. Inf.; Col. M. B. Cronin, 33d Vol. Inf.; Col. L. W. V. Kennon, 34th Vol. Inf.; Col. E. H. Plummer, 35th Vol. Inf.; Col. Wm. R. Grove, 36th Vol. Inf.; Col. F. B. Cheatham, 37th Vol. Inf.; Col. Geo. S. Anderson, 38th Vol. Inf.; Col. R. L. Bullard, 39th Vol. Inf.; Col. E. T. Richmond, 41st Vol. Inf.; Col. J. M. Thompson, 42d Vol. Inf.; Col. Arthur Murray, 43d Vol. Inf.; Col. W. S. Schuyler, 46th Vol. Inf.; Col. W. P. Duval, 48th Vol. Inf., and Col. Wm. H. Beck, 49th Vol. Inf.

Colonel Birkhimer says that the Commissary Department in supplying rations and sales stores "has surpassed the wildest dreams of the soldiers of the Civil War." Colonel Anderson says that "in thirty years he has never before met with such faultless service as that of the Subsistence Department in the islands." "Excellent, sufficient, suitable," is the general verdict of the officers mentioned.

The Chief Commissary says of the rations: "Nearly every report, contrary to the idea of the theorists, indicates that the present Army ration is about perfect for service in the tropics. The recent addition to the amount of sugar and the addition of pickles leaves but little to be desired, although many, competent to express an opinion, desire more fresh meat, and it is a significant fact that the more abundant the issue of beef the less is the number on the sick report. Unless rice is forced upon the troops they will take beans seven-tenths of the time and thrive upon them. It was found that the native ration, with its two pounds of rice and a little meat, did not keep the native prisoners in as good health as the Army ration. The Army ration was frequently recommended by the surgeons as a cure for beri-beri."

Col. Chas. R. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon of the Division, as the average for the seven months covered by his last report, gives 8.84 per cent. as the ratio of non-effectives to the whole strength. For the nine months ending March 31 the average fell to 7.52 per cent. The month of August being the highest, 9.47, and March the lowest, 6.12 per cent. While greater care in sanitation has to a certain extent brought about this improvement, the Chief Surgeon thinks that the greatest factor is that the regiments have been gradually weeded of their weaklings and chronic invalids. The immature youths, the hard drinkers and the recruits with acquired or inherited weakness of constitution have gradually, after repeated appearance on the sick report and running the gamut of various hospitals, been sent to the United States. "The service in the Philippines shows on a grand scale," he says, "the operation of the law of the survival of the fittest." Seasoned soldiers remain. But for two adverse factors the proportion of sickness among them would be surprisingly small. These factors are, the inevitable undermining of strength by tropical service and the increase in venereal disease. Malarial fever shows the highest rate, and the percentage of dysentery remains about the same. Wounds and injuries show very little variation, and the proportion of these inflicted by the enemy remains large enough to indicate that, notwithstanding large movements of troops have ceased, nevertheless the Army has been engaged in about as much marching, skirmishing and fighting as ever until the last two or three months. The steady increase in venereal diseases among our troops, from 8.97 per cent. in September to 20.42 per cent. in April, furnishes ground for greatest apprehension, and Colonel Greenleaf says, "is an item not exceeded in importance by any other one affecting the health and efficiency of the army in the Philippines. Let our forces become seriously crippled and irreparable injury be done the people of these islands by those whose object is to help and elevate them, the subject must be looked at squarely in the face and dealt with as any other contagious disease."

Colonel Greenleaf deprecates the disinclination of English-speaking people to discuss the subject, and says that the result of this disinclination is shown in the lack of intelligent discussion of the subject. Venereal disease is spreading from Manila as a focus outward to the provinces. Segregation and health supervision of women are recommended. A special hospital for the treatment of soldiers has been opened at Los Banos, a place like the Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The ratio of deaths has steadily decreased, mainly due to the falling off in the number of those killed in action and died of wounds. The mortality in the period covered by Colonel Greenleaf's report is about 20.45 per thousand per annum, as compared with 26.7 in his last report. There are some especially noticeable features in the ratios of the various causes of death as prepared in the last report: The proportion of officers killed in action is very great, being 13 officers to 252 enlisted men. The large increase in dysentery bears out the belief that every case of amoebic dysentery should be sent home at once. It would also appear that length of service does not give any immunity from dysentery, but rather seems to predispose to it. From the standpoint of the physician and the sanitarian, Colonel Greenleaf thinks we have held our own against disease and death, and perhaps even gained a little in the contest.

Discussing the projected sanitarium in Benguet, Colonel Greenleaf says that its inaccessible location requires that caution should be exercised in that matter. A special report will be made on the proposition.

Discussing the transfer of invalids to the United States, the Chief Surgeon declares that tuberculosis patients should not stay in the Philippines. Experience shows him that any lowering of the physical standard for recruits is an expensive luxury when such men are sent to the Philippines. Especially does the Chief Surgeon object to the enlistment of youths under 21, as he has found such boys particularly prone to typhoid fever. When the first sense of novelty and adventure wears off the boy loses heart and becomes homesick. The Chief Surgeon's ideal army for the tropics would consist of men between 25 and 40. Contrary to general belief in the United States, there is not much disability from alcoholism. It is the native drink that produces insanity amongst the soldiers.

Colonel Greenleaf thinks that unless a decided reduction in the number of separate stations takes place in the near future the prospect is that the Department will be again seriously crippled for want of medical officers. He points out that the Medical Department is doing, and must continue to do, the work connected with public sanitation, which is never imposed upon it in the United States. The fight against bubonic plague and cholera night and day is a great burden upon the medical officer. A reserve force of medical officers beyond what is actually needed to care for the troops is required. A reduction of the military strength without a concentration of troops will not materially relieve the situation. The Chief Surgeon names these members of the Hospital Corps as having rendered such special services as to entitle them to special mention: Hospital Steward E. C. Baldwin, for distinguished service in action; Pvt. Wm. H. Phelps, the same; Pvt. Michael Illis, the same. Other accompanying reports we will take up next week.



## PERSONALS.

Capt. J. E. Cusack, U. S. A., has changed station to Columbia, S. C.

Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., retired, is at Oaklands, Md.

Capt. Edward D. Anderson, 12th U. S. Cav., is on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lieut. Thomas F. Carter, U. S. N., has changed his address to Spring Station, Ky.

Civil Engineer Frank O. Maxson, U. S. N., has left Boston, Mass., for Washington, D. C.

Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th U. S. Cav., has arrived at West Point, N. Y., for duty, from Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, 11th Cav., has been appointed adjutant of the First Squadron at Fort Myer, Va.

Asst. Surgeon A. W. Williams, U. S. A., and bride are spending a brief vacation with friends at Berkeley, West Virginia.

Lieut. A. F. Commiskey, 7th Cav., arrived in New York Aug. 14, and left for Havana, Cuba, Aug. 17 to join his regiment.

Lieut. Clifford Game, 11th Inf., has recently taken charge of the physical training of the troops stationed at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent will sail on Aug. 16 from San Francisco, with her child, to join Captain Bent in the Philippines, where he is serving in the 30th Infantry.

After a pleasant visit to his friend, Capt. C. E. Clark, U. S. N., in command of the League Island Navy Yard, Rear Admiral J. C. Watson has returned to Washington D. C.

Lieut. Guy-T. Scott, Art. Corps, has been appointed by Lieut. Col. Chas. Morris adjutant of the Artillery District of Boston, with headquarters at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass.

Col. James L. Lusk, Engineers, who has been visiting friends at West Point for several weeks, has resumed auditing in the office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

John M. Neall, formerly captain, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has pleaded not guilty in the U. S. District Court at San Francisco to charges of forgery and embezzlement, and trial has been set for Sept. 2.

Washington, D. C., seems to have its Jekylls and Hydes in the shape of Government clerks, who work in one department during the day and in another at night, and eke out existence by drawing pay in both.

Capt. S. E. Smiley, 15th Inf., with troops from Madison Barracks, is at present at Stony Point, N. Y., engaged in small arms practice. During his absence the post is in command of Capt. William Brooke, 15th Inf.

Col. J. W. Bubb, recently promoted to the 24th Infantry, will return to his old regiment, the 12th Infantry, by transfer with Col. Chambers McKibbin. The transfer was made by mutual request by cable, and the orders are given in this issue.

Mrs. Pierce Crosby, widow of the late Rear Admiral Crosby, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Miriam Crosby, are still abroad, and will probably remain out of the country until the latter part of September. Mrs. Crosby will re-open her Washington house soon after her return to the United States.

The marriage of Miss Elise Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, of the Bureau of Equipment at the Navy Department, will take place in the coming autumn in Washington. The announcement of the engagement of Miss Bradford to Rev. H. H. Johnson, of Nova Scotia, was made several months since.

Capt. Joseph Compton Castner, 4th U. S. Inf., and Miss Ada White, of San Francisco, Cal., were married in that city Aug. 3. The ceremony was performed in the Jesuit Church and was witnessed by members of the bride's family and a few intimate friends. Captain Castner expects soon to sail with his bride to the Philippines for duty.

The 38th annual meeting of the Reunion Society of Vermont Officers will be held at Burlington Sept. 5. It will be recalled by some that in the autumn of 1864 a few officers and ex-officers issued a call for a meeting to be held at Montpelier, for the purpose of tendering a complimentary dinner to Gen. George G. Stannard, then barely recovered from the effects of his wounds received at the storming of Fort Harrison. About seventy-five officers attended and formed a permanent organization.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Arabella Prescott Morgan, eldest daughter of James H. Morgan, Secretary General, Military Order of Foreign Wars, United States, to James Hill Childs, of New York. Both are members of noted Colonial and Revolutionary families, Miss Morgan being the great-granddaughter of Lieut. Jacob Walden, an officer with John Paul Jones during the Revolution, and an original member of the Order of the Cincinnati, while Mr. Childs is the great-grandson of Col. Fielding Lewis, a great nephew of Washington, and the representative of a long line of distinguished Virginia ancestors.

Gen. Irving Hale, first vice-president of the Society of the Philippines, made the address of welcome at the second annual reunion of the order, which convened at Salt Lake City on Aug. 13. Council Bluffs, Iowa, was selected as the place for the next encampment, and the following officers were elected: Brig. Gen. Irving Hale, President; Gen. W. S. Metcalfe, of Kansas, First Vice-President; Capt. J. F. Critchlow, Utah, Second Vice-President; Lieut. Col. Henry Lippincott, Third Vice-President; Gen. Owen Summers, of Oregon, Fourth Vice-President; Major F. M. Foote, of Wyoming, Fifth Vice-President; Charles B. Lewis, of Denver, Recording Secretary; J. J. Meyers, of Salt Lake, Corresponding Secretary; Capt. P. J. Cosgrave, of Lincoln, Neb., Treasurer.

The popular mountain resort of Eaglesmere, near Williamsport, Pa., was the scene, Aug. 10, of the most fashionable wedding in its history. The contracting parties were Lieut. E. Hugh Cooke, 10th U. S. Inf., and Miss Margaret Gamble, daughter of Mr. John A. Gamble. The groom is a son of the late Governor Cooke, of Washington, and a nephew of Mr. Jay Cooke, the well-known financier of Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed in the Presbyterian Church, which was crowded. Miss Nell Gamble, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, while the Misses Barrie Gamble, Martha Gamble, Isabel Gamble, Kathryn Lawson, Emily Sanderson, Beatrice Detwiler, Laura Cooke and Henriette Roebel were bridesmaids. Mr. H. Karl Cooke, of Washington, was the best man. The ushers were Messrs. Hamilton Cooke, Harry E. Butler, Harry L. Allen, John H. Wittacker, James A. Gamble, James Lawson and William P. Beebe. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the cottage of Mrs. C. H. Reighard, aunt of the bride. Lieutenant and Mrs. Cooke left in the evening on an extended tour.

Lieut. J. C. Nichols, U. S. A., from Laredo, Texas, is now at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th Inf., at Manila, June 16.

Lieut. William F. Rittler, 15th Inf., a recent appointment, has arrived at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y., for duty.

Major Constantine Chase, Art. Corps, left New London, Conn., this week on leave, to rejoin about the middle of September.

Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sheridan are spending a few weeks vacation at the Luray Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, left Washington, D. C., this week for San Francisco, en route to Manila.

Lieut. Col. R. M. O'Reilly, Department Surgeon General, U. S. A., on a short leave from Fort Monroe, is visiting friends in Pennsylvania.

Lieut. A. M. Pickel, 12th U. S. Cav., a recent arrival at Fort McPherson, Ga., has left there to join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Capt. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., preparatory to going to Fort Greble, R. I., for duty.

Lieuts. W. L. Burdick and Howard Gage, U. S. N., this week passed a successful examination and were promoted to the grade of lieutenant commander.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jessie Croft Kelly, daughter of the late Capt. William Aiken Kelly, of Charleston, S. C., to Lieut. Daniel M. Garrison, U. S. Navy.

Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, Art. Corps, has been selected by Major William Evans as adjutant of the Artillery District of Baltimore, with headquarters at Fort McHenry, Md.

Miss Georgine Campbell, portrait painter, who recently painted portraits of H. M. Flagler and Surgeon Rixey, U. S. N., the President's physician, is at the Wilbur cottage, Newport, R. I.

The engagement is announced of Miss Susie T. Milne, of Plainfield, N. J., granddaughter of the late Major William A. Rafferty, U. S. A., to Mr. Edward T. Wilson, of the Standard Oil Company.

Mrs. Berry, wife of Comdr. A. G. Berry, U. S. N., and the wife of Lieut. Frank K. Hill, U. S. N., are spending a part of the summer at Shelter Island, occupying quarters at the Prospect House.

The Harvard Club, of Newport, R. I., will entertain Comdr. Jno. B. Murdock, U. S. N., and Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., at a dinner to be given at the Casino on the evening of Aug. 21.

Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore, C. E., U. S. A., will attend the coming maneuvers of the Austrian Army, having been given a leave of absence from his post as military attaché at Copenhagen for that purpose.

Major Robert Gage, late 49th U. S. Vol. Inf., was in New York City on business this week and is stopping at the Gilsey House, where he expects to remain for a few weeks, and will then return to his home, Warm Springs, Ga.

Mr. William Gyllick Howell, son of Rear Admiral John A. Howell, U. S. N., was married Aug. 14, at Wilmington, Del., to Miss Elizabeth Gleason Willard. It was a quiet wedding, only members of the two families being present.

Port Quartermaster Sergeant Frederick A. Clayton, U. S. A., on duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., has advertised for a wife. A German-American woman is preferred, between 20 and 30 years of age. He is a widower with several children, and has received a number of answers to his advertisement.

Major D. L. Brainard, purchasing commissary at New York, has returned to his post after thirty days' sick leave. The time was spent mostly with a party of friends in Yellowstone National Park, camping and fishing. There remain with the Major no traces of the illness contracted while on duty in the Philippines, and which necessitated the vacation.

Mrs. Schofield, wife of Lieutenant General Schofield, of Washington, assisted Mrs. McCook at the reception at Bar Harbor on Aug. 2 in honor of Major Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, U. S. A., which was a success in every way. Among the 600 guests bidden to the Pot and Kettle Club (the scene of the festivities) were Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Gen. John A. Kasson, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Hubbard, Col. and Mrs. E. W. Bass and the Hon. and Mrs. John G. Carlisle.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert Burton Rodney, U. S. N., on Aug. 9, at Washington, D. C., filed an answer to the suit instituted against him, requiring him to show cause why he should not pay alimony to his wife, Margaret F. Rodney, who is suing him for divorce on the ground of cruelty. After hearing the answer and ordering affidavits filed, Justice Clabaugh signed an order requiring the defendant to pay Mrs. Rodney \$45 a month alimony during the pendency of the suit.

The daily papers of New York City early this week contained spread-head articles on how "Lieut. Joseph McCarthy, U. S. A.," had won honor in Cuba and in the Philippines, and had then returned to Brooklyn, after being made a lieutenant in the Army, and married the girl of his choice, who made it obligatory on McCarthy to first get a commission. If Joseph McCarthy showed any such paper it was a bogus one, for no such man has even been appointed a second lieutenant, U. S. A., up to Aug. 14, much less commissioned.

It did not require the certificate of the joint executive committees of Philadelphia councils to satisfy us that Col. C. W. Raymond is one of the ablest officers of the Corps of Engineers, but it is none the less satisfactory to find them writing that "The result of ten years of service has not only created enduring records of your professional skill, but it has also given our trade, commerce and maritime interests the possibility of development which would not otherwise exist." As the Chief of Engineers says, this work is a sufficient monument to any engineer of any age.

Miss Senorita Blanca Casanova, of Cienfuegos, was married on August 15 to Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., 29th Infantry, U. S. A., in Philadelphia. Lieutenant Watterson met his fiancée while on duty in Cuba. After a short stay at several of the Atlantic coast resorts Lieutenant Watterson and his bride will visit Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, at their country home, Mansfield, near Louisville. Senorita Casanova is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Juan Casanova, and they, with her sister, Mrs. Benteen, have been in Philadelphia for some time. The members of Lieutenant Watterson's family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, Mr. and Mrs. Alonza Miller and son, and Miss Ethel Watterson and Mr. Harvey Watterson, of New York, were present at the wedding.

Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., is spending the months of July and August at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Virginia.

Lieut. William C. Metcalf, Porto Rico Regiment, is a recent arrival at San Juan, for duty with the Second Battalion.

Lieut. B. J. Wooten, 7th Cav., who joined at Fort Caswell, N. C., Aug. 11, has left there to join his regiment in Cuba.

Capt. George W. Pigman, U. S. N., from the Asiatic Station, arrived at San Francisco on board the City of Peking Aug. 14.

Capt. J. C. MacArthur, 28th Inf., lately on duty at Bedloe's Island, N. Y., was en route to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., this week.

Capt. J. M. Sigworth, 9th U. S. Inf., was among the passengers who left New York on the transport Ingalls August 10 for the Philippines.

Miss Jane Stone and Miss Mary Stone, daughters of Dr. C. G. Stone Brightwood, Washington, D. C., have recently been visiting at Fort Niagara, New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. Webster A. Edgar, U. S. N., are spending the heated term at Newport. They occupy Edgar House during their sojourn in Newport.

Major Oliver E. Wood, Art. Corps, recently in San Francisco, is a recent arrival in Tokio, Japan, for duty as military attaché of the U. S. embassy in that city.

Chaplain Macomber and family will spend the month of August on Grand Isle, Md., that delightful summer resort, where the Chaplain has numerous relatives and friends.

Count Von Waldersee, who has returned to Germany from China and been warmly welcomed back by the Emperor, will, it is stated, soon be appointed Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.

Col. John S. Billings, U. S. A., of New York, has arrived in England to visit Mr. Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle on matters relating to libraries in the City of New York.

Chaplain H. W. Jones, U. S. N., gave an interesting address on "The Life and Work of a Chaplain of the Navy" at the Church of the Strangers, New York, on the evening of Sunday, Aug. 11.

Capt. H. G. Lyon, Acting Signal Officer, Department of the East, after a short visit to friends at Burlington, Vt., went to Buffalo this week to attend to official matters at the Pan-American Exposition.

Mrs. F. Meade Russell, wife of Lieut. F. Meade Russell, U. S. Navy, who is now in the Philippines, is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. J. M. Boyd, Jr., at Beechwood, Cape Vincent, New York.

Mrs. J. E. Normoyle, wife of Captain Normoyle, 5th Inf., U. S. A., sailed Aug. 16 on the Meade, to join her husband in the Philippines, accompanied by her little daughter and two sisters, the Misses Ecker.

Lieut. Harris Pendleton, Jr., 18th U. S. Inf., lately in New York, is now at Bedloe's Island, N. Y., having taken over the multifarious duties at Fort Wood recently performed by Capt. J. C. McArthur, 28th Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks.

Mrs. Queen, widow of the late Rear Admiral Walter W. Queen, has gone to North Hatley, Canada, to spend August and September. Early in October Mrs. Queen will probably return to Washington and reopen her house for the winter.

Major Elbridge R. Hills, Art. Corps, after a pleasant tour of duty as commandant of Fort Columbus, now goes to San Juan to command the artillery battalion there. Capt. John Conklin, Jr., Art. Corps, is at present in temporary command of Fort Columbus.

The estate left by the late Henry W. Howgate, formerly an officer of the Signal Corps of the Army, which is just being administered on, consists of an insurance policy for \$2,000, the net proceeds of which will be applied on account of the shortage of Howgate while in the Service.

The directors of the Navy Mutual Aid met on Aug. 13 in Washington. Benefits were paid on the deaths of Major H. A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., and Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cresap, U. S. N. Comdr. E. B. Barry was reinstated and two new members were elected, Lieut. Ralph Earle and Lieut. E. B. Miller.

Passed Asst. Paymr. W. B. Izard, U. S. N., was a recent guest of friends in Richmond, Va., where he bears a reputation for athletics. Paymaster Izard has but recently returned from the New Orleans, Manila, and will probably receive an assignment to shore duty within the next month or so.

Mr. Holmes E. Offley, a well-known resident of Washington, has returned from an extended stay in Hamilton, Va. Mr. Offley has a son in both the Army and Navy, Cleland N. Offley being a lieutenant in the Navy, stationed at the torpedo station at Newport for a course of information, and Edward Offley, a second lieutenant in the Army.

Lieut. Paul D. Stockly, 21st U. S. Inf., who has been mysteriously missing since Jan. 12 last, will still be continued in the Army list until he is promoted to first lieutenant. It is thought he was either captured or killed by insurgents in the Philippines. If nothing is heard of him by the time he is promoted, his name will be dropped from the rolls.

Brig. Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., has returned to Washington, D. C., from an inspection trip through the South and West. He found the ordnance and materials at the different posts visited in a very satisfactory condition. He is pleased especially with the conditions at the Rock Island Arsenal, where the finest electric power plant to be found anywhere exists.

A summer correspondent at Southampton, Long Island, writes: "One of the bathers here, who is given much attention, is Mrs. Wood, wife of Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of Cuba. She wears while bathing a black alpaca bathing habit, with a V of white pique in the throat, black stockings and a red kerchief about her head. She devotes most of her attention to seeing that the General's son and heir enjoys himself in the water."

The announcement is made that Capt. R. P. Hobson, Naval Constructor, U. S. N., has entered into partnership with his cousin as a cotton factor at Atlanta. The new firm has published a card signed by W. H. Beatty and R. P. Hobson, saying: "The undersigned will continue the cotton business heretofore conducted by E. S. Ebney & Co. under the firm name of Beatty, Hobson & Co., and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends so kindly accorded our predecessors." Captain Hobson will remain in the Navy. He has given Mr. Beatty full authority to conduct the business as he wishes. The firm does a large cotton business throughout the South, having agents in forty Southern cities.



Gen. H. B. Freeman, U. S. A., and Mrs. Freeman are at present making a tour of the Yellowstone Park.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will spend the remainder of this month at Portsmouth, N. H., at the Wentworth.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jessie Dorothy Ecker to Lieut. G. R. Armstrong, of the 5th U. S. Inf.

A daughter has been born to the wife of Lieut. Geo. S. Gibbs, Jr., Signal Corps, U. S. A., at Iowa City, Iowa.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. John S. Grisard, 7th U. S. Inf., at Evansville, Ind., July 10, 1901.

Rear Admiral H. L. Howison, U. S. N., and Mrs. Howison are at Sagamore, Lake George, N. Y., on a visit.

Capt. J. W. Keller, U. S. A., and family, residents of New York, are spending the summer at Greenwich, Conn.

Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Du Pont, Del., Aug. 11, and left for Fort Monroe, Va.

Mrs. Schon, wife of Capt. John L. Schon, is recovering from a recent operation for appendicitis at San Diego, Cal.

Mrs. Louise Carnegie Chandler, wife of Col. J. G. Chandler, U. S. A., retired, died at Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 4, 1901.

Paymr. Livingston Hunt, U. S. N., with Mrs. Hunt, has gone to Milton, Rye, N. Y., and expects to remain until October.

Gen. W. F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, has returned to Washington from a visit to the New England coast with Secretary of War Root.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. P. S. Lawrence, U. S. N., are at Atlantic City, N. J., where they will spend the month of August at the Grand Atlantic Hotel.

Permission has been granted to the Marine Band, U. S. N., to attend the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo on the occasion of the President's visit.

Asst. Surgeon A. W. Williams, U. S. Army, and his wife, nee Sample, are at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., for a few days with the latter's mother and Mrs. Deftrees.

Lieut. C. C. Brown, U. S. A., is at Fort Hunt, Va. Lieut. W. Hase, Artillery Corps, has left Appleton, Wis., for duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A., has assumed command of the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb., relieving Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley has promised to accompany the District Drill Corps of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templars, to Louisville, Ky., on Aug. 25.

Chaplain H. A. Brown, U. S. A., who came from San Juan a few months ago to Fort Hancock, N. J., will leave with his family next week for Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Dr. William R. Frisbie, medical examiner of the Pension Office, sailed last Saturday on the Campania for Liverpool, with the view of spending a short vacation in Great Britain.

Major Walter Howe, Art. Corps, on leave since his return from the Philippines, has now joined at Jackson Barracks, and has assumed command of that post and of the Artillery District of New Orleans.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. L. Norton will spend the remainder of the summer at Chevy Chase, Maryland. Lieutenant Norton is on temporary duty at the Navy yard, Washington.

Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. A., at present on leave, will remain in that status until Nov. 15 next, when he will be retired for age. His last address was, Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

Col. Quincy O'Mara Gilmore, of the Second New Jersey National Guard Regiment (captain U. S. A., retired), has been appointed military instructor at the Rahway Reformatory at a salary of \$1,200 a year.

Miss Laura Mordecai, daughter of Col. Alfred Mordecai, U. S. A., commanding officer of the Benicia Arsenal, was married at Benicia, Cal., Aug. 14 to Capt. Charles P. Summerall, of the Coast Artillery.

Lieut. D. D. Tompkins, 11th U. S. Cav., who has been visiting since his arrival from Cuba, with his father, Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., at Highland Falls, New York, left there this week to join his regiment at Fort Myer, Va.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Marie Antoinette Merritt, daughter of the late Mr. James A. Merritt, of Baltimore, to Lieut. Thomas Tingey Craven, U. S. Navy, at the home of the bride, 1026 St. Paul street, Baltimore, on July 26, 1901.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., and Mrs. Grant and son arrived at New York Aug. 15 on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, from Bremen and Southampton. They have been visiting the Princess Poniatowski, the General's daughter, in Russia.

Cpts. A. M. Hunter and G. W. Gatchell, Jr., A. C. of Fort Wadsworth, arrived at Niantic, Conn., on the morning of Aug. 12, to act as judges during the encampment of Connecticut troops there, which began Aug. 12. They received an enthusiastic and hospitable reception.

A scholarship at Delaware College has been offered, through the Delaware Branch of the Army Relief Society, to the son of a deceased officer. Candidates are requested to communicate with Mr. James B. Burbank, Chairman Committee on Education, Army Relief Society, 20 East 42nd street, New York.

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf., sailed on the U. S. transport steamer Ingalls this week for Manila, the Adjutant General having granted his request that he be permitted to join his command. The return to port of the Ingalls in a leaky condition, was a great disappointment to the Captain.

Mrs. M. B. Buford, wife of former Lieut. Comdr. Buford, U. S. N., will accompany Miss Alice Rutherford, the oldest daughter of Mrs. George Crooke, who has planned to spend six months or more in China and Japan, has left for San Francisco, where she will visit the Princess Poniatowski for a few days.

Dr. John Heysham Gibbon, of Philadelphia, and Miss Marjorie Young, daughter of Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., will be married in San Francisco, Cal., at noon on Monday, Sept. 2. A wedding breakfast will follow at Blackpoint. During the Spanish-American War Dr. Gibbon served as assistant surgeon of the Third United States Volunteer Engineers.

Army officers lately registering in New York were: Surgeon J. Carroll, Capt. H. L. Scott, Major E. K. Russell, Capt. J. R. B. Haunay, Lieut. J. O. Steger, Capt. E. St. J. Greble, Capt. L. M. Brett, Grand Hotel; Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, Cadillac; Gen. W. F. Randolph, Gilsey House; Lieut. G. T. Scott, Fifth Avenue; Lieut. R. W. Briggs, Navarre.

Capt. F. L. Parker, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Clark, Texas, for duty.

Mrs. J. T. Haskell, widow of the late General Haskell, U. S. A., is spending the summer with her son, Clarence S. Haskell, the City Engineer of New Rochelle, N. Y., who is well known in Army circles.

Recruiting for the Coast Artillery in the Department of the East is being conducted briskly and successfully, and the new companies recently organized at several posts are being rapidly filled to the maximum—100 men per company.

Friends of Major Charles F. Powell, Corps of United States Engineers, in charge of the rivers and harbors at Pittsburgh, Pa., will regret to learn that he has been ill at his residence on Howe street, East End, that city for several days.

Madame Regina Rengifo, widow of Gen. Julio Rengifo, of Columbia, whose engagement to M. Eugene Thiebaut, recently first secretary of the French embassy at Washington, is announced, is a sister of the wives of Chief Engineer D. P. McCartney, U. S. N., retired, and of Lieut. Noble E. Irwin, U. S. N.

Cadet M. S. Fenner, who was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from Texas, and entered in June, has resigned, and left West Point Aug. 10, and this fact has given rise to considerable gossip. A young woman of Highland Falls, with whom Fenner kept company before entering the Academy, has also disappeared.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Comdr. Frederick M. Wise, U. S. N., who has been on duty on the Asiatic Station in command of the Monocacy, died in the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, on Aug. 13, from heart disease. He was born in Washington, D. C., May 19, 1845, being descended from the Wise family of Virginia and on his mother's side from the May family of Massachusetts. Many members of both families had been officers of the Army or Navy in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Rebellion. He entered the Navy Jan. 1, 1862, being appointed a master's mate, and was assigned to the U. S. gunboat flotilla in Western waters. He was ordered to the U. S. gunboat Lexington Feb. 25, 1862, for the expedition up the Tennessee River. In the action at Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., March 2, 1862, between the gunboats and Confederate battery; in the demonstration by the flotilla under Flag Officer Foote against the batteries at Columbus, Ky., March 4, 1862; in the Lexington at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing (or Shiloh) April 6 and 7, 1862, and of Fort St. Charles, White River, Ark., June 17, 1862, between the flotilla under Capt. A. H. Kilty, U. S. N., and Confederates under Capt. Joseph E. Bry, C. S. N. (formerly lieutenant, U. S. N.), and where the Monocacy was struck by a shell, killing 125 out of a crew of 150. He resigned from the Volunteer Navy in September, 1862, and entered the Naval Academy on the appointment of President Lincoln, graduating in 1867. He served first on the Asiatic and European stations, and subsequently had the usual routine of sea service and shore duty. During the Spanish War he served on board of the Enterprise. He was ordered to command the Monocacy May 24, 1900. He is survived by a wife, two daughters and two sons. One of his sons is 1st Lieut. F. M. Wise, Jr., of the Marine Corps, at present on duty in the Philippines. The body of Commander Wise will be sent to San Francisco by the first steamer, and will probably be buried at Arlington.

Col. John W. Jordan, U. S. V., who died at Louisville, Ky., July 10, was the father of Col. W. H. Jordan, U. S. A., retired.

Mr. Joseph Prather, father-in-law of Comdr. George W. Baird, U. S. N., who died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, was a captain of Volunteers during the Civil War.

A military funeral of the late Lieut. Elias J. Hincken, 44th Inf., will occur at the residence of his father, Mr. J. A. Hincken, No. 1604 South Broad street, Philadelphia, Sunday, Aug. 18. Company A of the Third National Guard Regiment of Pennsylvania will take part.

Major Henry Anthony Bartlett, U. S. M. C., who died at Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 9, had a wide and varied experience since his appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Marine Corps Sept. 10, 1861, after a brief term of service in a regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers. He saw much active service during the Civil War, including his participation with the New Ironsides in twenty-six engagements off and near Charleston. During a special cruise around the world in the U. S. S. Sacramento he was wrecked on the Coromandel coast and floated around on a raft until rescued by a passing vessel. He was a member of the Shufeldt Expedition of 1869 for a survey of the interoceanic Canal, and in his numerous cruises he visited all parts of the world, including Corea and its capital Seoul where he was royally entertained by the ruler. Altogether his sea service amounted to ten years and two months. After a brief visit to Europe in 1877 he was ordered to Washington as Judge Advocate of Marine Corps. Major Bartlett was born in Pawtuxet, R. I., Aug. 19, 1838. He was the son of Hon. John Russell Bartlett, and a nephew of Senator Henry B. Anthony. He married Nov. 16, 1875, Edith E. Blankman, of New York, who died in Washington, D. C., June 5, 1877. Later he married the daughter of Oakley Hall, a former mayor of New York City, who survives him. He was retired Feb. 1, 1898, upon his own application after 30 years of consecutive service. Although for several years past Major Bartlett had resided in New York City, where he was connected with the Union Trust Co., he always considered Providence his home and made as frequent visits there as his duties would permit. The funeral services were held Aug. 12, at St. Alban's Church, Washington, the interment being at Arlington, with military honors. Colonels Geo. Meade and Green Clay Goodale, M. C., acting as escort. The deceased was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Loyal Legion and the Metropolitan Club, Washington.

#### THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.  
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

#### RECESS APPOINTMENTS. ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be colonel: Lieut.-Col. John R. Myrick, Aug. 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

To be lieutenant colonels, from Aug. 1, 1901: Majors Abner H. Merrill, vice Myrick, promoted; William Ennis, to fill an original vacancy.

To be majors from Aug. 1, 1901: Capt. Henry L. Harris, vice Merrill, promoted; Arthur Murray, vice Ennis, promoted; William E. Birkheimer, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas R. Adams, to fill an original vacancy; John A. Lundeen, to fill an original vacancy.

To be captains, from Aug. 1, 1901: 1st Lieut. William S. Fleming, vice Harris, promoted; Robert E. Callan, vice Adams, promoted; William S. Guignard, vice Lundeen, promoted; Edwin Landon, Clarence H. McNeil, Joseph P. Tracy, Lloyd England, James W. Hinkley, Jr., Percy M. Kessler, Johnson Hagood, George T. Patterson, Frank E. Ferguson, Robert E. Abernethy, Edwin O. Barratt, Albert J. Bowley, Bertram C. Gilbert, Lawrence S. Miller.

To be captains from July 1, 1901: 1st Lieut. George H. McManus, subject to examination required by law, to fill an original vacancy; James A. Shipton.

To be captain from July 1, 1901: 1st Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., vice Sebree Smith, deceased.

#### TO IMPROVE THE ARMY.

G. O. 107, AUG. 8, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

As large accessions of officers and soldiers who have had but limited experience in the military service have been made to the Army under the recent act of Congress, the following instructions are issued for the information and guidance of all concerned:

To be effective in time of war, modern military training must be uniform throughout the Service and must conform to certain basic principles possessing varying degrees of importance.

A due sense of proportion of these principles and a full appreciation of the relative merits of those qualities constituting the standard to which the Army must attain are expected of all commanding officers.

#### PATRIOTISM.

Of these principles patriotism is of the first and paramount importance. An absolute and unqualified devotion to the welfare of their country of all in the military service is an indispensable requisite that constitutes the soul of an efficient army. It is essential that the army shall fully understand the character of our Government, shall realize the benefits and prerogatives granted by our Constitution, and shall be familiar with the brilliant achievements of our arms as recorded in our past military history.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The second principle—discipline—distinguishes thoroughly trained and instructed troops from an irresponsible, unwieldy and disorderly aggregation of men. Respect for and implicit obedience to superiority are its essential characteristics. Its vital importance must be thoroughly impressed upon all in the military service. Officers will always be exemplary in deportment, will exercise justice and impartiality, and will be considerate in their conduct toward all subordinates. Cheerful, earnest, and loyal obedience will be promptly paid by all subordinates to lawful orders of superiors. No orders will be issued without the provision for or power of execution and enforcement.

Recent reports indicate the existence of marked unsoldierly deportment on the part of some of the troops, a condition apparently cultivated recently under the mistaken idea that a certain uncouthness of exterior and laxity of manners are the essential characteristics of a soldier. As they are most subversive of discipline and efficiency, offenses of this nature must neither be ignored nor condoned.

Commanding officers are strictly accountable for the general appearance of their troops under all circumstances, whether they be in garrison, in camp, on the march, on duty, or on brief furlough. To this end it is enjoined upon all commanding officers, before granting furloughs to soldiers, to see that they are in proper uniform and that their general appearance is such as to make them creditable representatives of the Army in the community in which they are at liberty to move.

Soldiers are as much responsible for their conduct while off the military reservations or out of camp as when in garrison, and should an individual misbehave such conduct will be corrected by withholding furloughs from unreliable men, or by prohibiting them from entering any objectionable place in the vicinity of any camp or garrison.

The campaign hat and the fatigue uniform are intended for campaign and fatigue duties and should only be permitted to be worn on such service.

The exchange canteen recreation or amusement room, as it was originally called, will be made as attractive as possible, and the recent law concerning it will be faithfully and loyally observed. Its affairs will be economically and judiciously administered for the benefit and recreation of the troops.

#### PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The third principle to be observed is the highest possible physical development of the soldier. It matters not how courageous, skilled, or otherwise efficient troops may be if a part break down physically they are no longer useful in the military service, but become a serious encumbrance while so disabled. By this principle the full development of the physical being should be attained that will render the soldier capable of the greatest endurance on the march and on the field of battle. It is not necessarily the man who has the most abnormal muscular development created by special gymnastic exercises who will have the most endurance in the field, but the one who, starting with a sound physique, passes through a progressive course of training that improves all the voluntary muscles and vital organs. To this end athletic games are superior to prescribed gymnastics that require special apparatus, and marches of increasing length at "attention" to those at route step with shambling gait and irregular cadence.

#### SELF-RESPECT, SELF-RELIANCE, AND RESOURCEFULNESS.

The fourth principle of importance comprises self-respect, self-reliance, and resourcefulness. These qualities making up a man's individuality are in a large measure inherent in the American soldier. They have ever been the distinguishing marks of his character and efficiency and are to be cultivated to the fullest extent.

#### PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE.

The fifth principle is that of greatest efficiency in professional knowledge. The art of war is the application of its principles to actual practice and is more important than the science. While garrison duty is important for the purpose of discipline and instruction ample time will be devoted to field exercises, for it should be remembered that efficient service in the field is the final object for which armies are maintained.

Military problems will be carefully and timely prepared for solution during important military drills and maneuvers.

Troops will be frequently occupied in extended field exercises, such as scouting, reconnoitering, and unmasking expeditions and other practical field work. The officers and men will be required to apply the principles of security and information to the accidents of the terrain over which they may be engaged. Whenever practicable, extensive military maneuvers will be practiced by detachment simulating larger bodies of troops, but all under a well-defined system.

The long established reputation of the Army demands that nothing short of perfect proficiency in active service shall be accepted. To the accomplishment of this all officers are required to conscientiously and faithfully execute the requirements of this and similar orders from these Headquarters.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

THOMAS WARD, Acting Adjutant General.

G. O. 106, AUG. 15, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

This is a very long order which publishes instructions governing the United States Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., from which we make the following extracts: The Artillery School shall consist of a commandant, an adjutant, such instructors, student officers, and troops as may be assigned to it for duty or instruction by orders from Headquarters of the Army.

Student officers shall be exempt from all ordinary gar-



risson routine, including courts-martial, boards of survey, and such drills as are not included in the course of instruction.

The general administration of the school is intrusted to the commandant. The head of each department of instruction will conduct the work of his department.

A school board, consisting of the commandant as president and the heads of departments as members, will meet at least once a week during school session and arrange the programme of instruction, and have final determination of all questions of proficiency of students.

The methods of procedure followed by military boards shall govern in the meetings of the school board.

The deliberations of the board and its decisions shall be confidential, and neither they nor the vote or opinion of any member shall be disclosed except by the proper authority.

The full course of instruction shall embrace a period of one year and will be made to the greatest extent possible a thoroughly practical one. Student officers will report to the commandant on the 15th of August of each year.

The course of study will commence on the first day of September, or on the following Monday when the first falls on Saturday or Sunday, and will continue daily, Saturdays and Sundays and legal holidays excepted, until August 1st, with an intermission of one week during the Christmas holidays.

The course of instruction is divided into departments as follows:

- (a) Ballistics and seacoast engineering.
- (b) Electricity, mines, and mechanism.
- (c) Artillery, coast defense, chemistry, and explosives.
- (d) Such special courses, including customs of the service, usages, property returns, correspondence, regulations, etc., as the school board may decide to be necessary.

The method of instruction in the several departments will be by a course of reading, by lectures by the instructor, and by practical demonstration in the use of machines, instruments, and apparatus.

Officers under instruction may be required to prepare papers on stated subjects and personally to demonstrate at any time their knowledge of the course passed over and their ability in caring for, operating, handling, and using any of the machines and electrical appliances.

A stated number of hours for investigation in reading, the practical manipulation of machines, instruments, and apparatus will be prescribed for each department by the school board.

A preliminary examination will be held at Fort Monroe before the beginning of the course each year for the purpose of determining in what particular branches officers should receive the most thorough instruction.

Officers who may express themselves as being proficient in certain stated branches may, on passing a satisfactory examination in such branches, be excused from further instruction therein, and in lieu thereof will pursue a course of study in some other branch approved by the school board for which the post and school may offer special advantages and facilities.

There shall be an examination at the conclusion of each course of such a nature as shall be prescribed by the school board. Officers failing to pass such an examination will be re-examined after the close of the entire school course.

Officers on finishing the prescribed course of instruction in a manner satisfactory to the school board shall be given a certificate of proficiency, and officers who have taken special courses shall, in like manner, be given certificates of proficiency covering the special work performed or subjects studied.

**CIRCULAR 28, AUG. 14, H. Q. A.**  
By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, Circular No. 14, May 27, 1900, from this office, prescribing the kinds and models of typewriting machines authorized for purchase for the use of the Army during the fiscal year 1901, is hereby revoked.

It is not the intention of the Department to purchase typewriting machines singly. When the Department is satisfied as to the desirability and merits of any typewriting machine the necessary steps will be taken to secure such machines from the manufacturers at the most favorable prices.

Machines should not be purchased singly unless such action is made necessary by the needs of the service. In such cases authority should be obtained for the purchase from the chief of the military department in which such machine is required.

All purchasing officers will report monthly to the chiefs of bureaus for the information of the Secretary of War the numbers and kinds of typewriting machines purchased and the prices thereof.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Miles:  
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

#### NEW ARTILLERY COMPANIES.

**G. O. 108, AUG. 14, H. Q. A., A. G. O.**  
Assistant Secretary of War Sanger gives instructions for the formation of ten additional companies of Coast Artillery, in accordance with the increase of artillery recently made. The new companies and their stations are as follows:

- 107th Company, Fort Preble, Me.
- 108th Company, Fort Williams, Me.
- 109th Company, Fort Greble, R. I.
- 110th Company, Fort Adams, R. I.
- 111th Company, Fort Dade, Fla.
- 112th Company, Fort Dupont, Del.
- 113th Company, Fort McHenry, Md.
- 114th Company, Fort Slocum, N. Y.
- 115th Company, The Presidio, San Francisco.
- 116th Company, Fort Screven, Ga.

These new companies will be made up of men transferred from other companies and new recruits in about equal numbers, so that some experienced men may be had for each organization.

**G. O. 17, AUG. 6, DEPT. COLORADO.**  
Major James A. Irons, U. S. Inf., Inspector General, is announced as Inspector General of the Department of Colorado, relieving Major Alfred C. Sharpe, U. S. Inf., Assistant Adjutant General.

Major Alfred C. Sharpe, U. S. Inf., Assistant Adjutant General, is announced as Adjutant General of the Department of Colorado, relieving Major Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav.

Major Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., is designated as acting engineer officer, acting ordnance officer and inspector of small arms practice, Department of Colorado, relieving Capt. Delamere Skerrett, acting judge advocate, U. S. A.

**G. O. 9, AUG. 5, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.**  
Capt. William G. Gambrell, paymaster, U. S. A., will perform the duties of Chief Paymaster of the Department of Columbia, during the absence on leave of Capt. W. B. Schofield, paymaster, U. S. A.

**G. O. 6, AUG. 8, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.**  
Major Alfred Reynolds, U. S. Inf., Inspector General, is announced as Inspector General of the Department of Dakota.

**G. O. 11, AUG. 5, DEPT. OF TEXAS.**  
Major Sydney W. Taylor, Art. Corps, A. A. G., having reported, is announced as Adjutant General of the Department of Texas, relieving Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d U. S. Cav.

**G. O. 12, AUG. 7, DEPT. OF TEXAS.**  
Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., having reported, is announced as Chief Q. M. of the Department, and Quartermaster at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, relieving Col. John Simpson, A. Q. M., General, U. S. A.

Pending instruction from the Adjutant General of the Army, Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, Deputy Q. M. Gen-

eral, in addition to his other duties, is announced as Acting Chief Commissary of the Department, relieving Col. John Simpson, Assistant Q. M. General, U. S. A.

By order of Colonel Wheelan,  
S. W. TAYLOR, Major, Art. Corps, A. A. G.

**CIRCULAR 7, AUG. 2, DEPT. OF TEXAS.**  
Calls the attention of officers in this Department who prepare the final statements of soldiers to Paragraph 166, Army Regulations, 1901, which will be strictly and promptly complied with.

**G. O. 20, AUG. 2, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.**  
Announces the allotment for extra duty pay at Fort Baker, Cal.

**CIRCULAR 13, AUG. 12, DEPT. OF THE EAST.**  
Publishes a letter from the War Department dated Aug. 10, 1901, which says upon the recommendation of the Chief of Artillery, the Assistant Secretary of War directs that applications for enlistment or re-enlistment of married men in the Artillery Corps will be finally determined by the commanding officer of the artillery district in which the applicant is serving, and where artillery organizations are detached or not serving in artillery districts, the foregoing authority is vested in the commanding artillery officer.

**CIRCULAR 14, AUG. 14, DEPT. OF THE EAST.**  
Publishes a communication from W. D. A. G. O. dated Aug. 10, 1901, to the commanding general, Department of the East, which says: "Replying to communication of the 16th ultimo, from the Post Surgeon at Fort St. Philip, La., forwarded by your endorsement of July 26, 1901, in which it is recommended that the loading platform of the batteries at that post be painted, as the glare of the sun is very injurious to the eyes of the men who have to man the gun, I have the honor to inform you, by direction of the Acting Secretary of War, that it is not deemed expedient to attempt to correct the disagreeableness of the glare of the emplacements by the use of paint. As the concrete grows older, its surface will become darker and the glare reduced in amount."

**CIRCULAR 15, AUG. 15, DEPT. OF THE EAST.**  
Publishes this communication from the W. D. A. G. O. dated July 6, 1901: "Referring to Indorsement of April 16th last from your headquarters, forwarding communication from the commanding officer at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, in which authority is requested for the employment of a civilian electrician in charge of submarine mining material soon to be turned over by the Engineer Department to the Artillery, I have the honor to inform you that the Assistant Secretary of War has approved a recommendation of the Chief of Artillery that electrical experts be employed by the Post Engineer Officer and paid from the appropriation for preservation and repair of fortifications, as also that but one electrical expert will be allotted to a district and that he will report to the District Commander for orders."

**G. O. 16, AUG. 12, DEPT. MISSOURI.**  
In compliance with orders of the President, promulgated in paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 140, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Missouri.

H. C. MERRIAM, Brig. Gen., U. S. A.  
**G. O. 17, AUG. 13, DEPT. MISSOURI.**  
Complying with instructions from the President, contained in paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 140, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

J. C. BATES, Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

**GENERAL OFFICERS.**  
Par. 23, S. O. 150, June 29, 1901, H. Q. A., is so amended as to direct Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A., to proceed to New York City and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**  
Leave of absence for thirty days is granted Col. Michael V. Sheridan, Assistant Adjutant General. (Aug. 9, D. E.)

**QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.**  
Post Q. M. Sergt. Richard O'Dowd, now in the Philippine Islands, will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (Aug. 8, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Clement G. Colesworthy, now on furlough at Worcester, Mass., will report on or before expiration of furlough to the depot Q. M., Army Building New York City, for transportation to Fort Pickens, Fla. (Aug. 8, H. Q. A.)

**INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**  
Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, will report to Washington, for temporary duty. (Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

**QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.**  
Major John W. Pullman, Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Department, will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., for the purpose of inspecting construction work; also for the purpose of making certain investigations requested by the Quartermaster General under date of July 16, (July 30, D. M.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Albert H. Kratzke, now at Fort Yates, North Dakota, will be sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Edward Ford, who will be sent to Fort Missoula, Mont. (Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

**SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.**  
Post Com. Sergt. August Luttge, now at Fort Ontario, New York, is transferred to Skagway, Alaska. (Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, commissary, will report in person to the Chief Commissary, Department of the Columbia, at Vancouver, for duty in his office. (Aug. 6, D. Cal.)

Post Com. Sergt. Willis E. Morgan, now on duty aboard the Army transport Grant, is relieved from further duty aboard that vessel, and upon its arrival at Manila he will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines for duty. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**  
Hosp. Steward Charles W. Cramer will be sent to Fort Egbert, Alaska, for duty. (Aug. 8, H. Q. A.)  
Acting Asst. Surg. C. W. McMillen, U. S. A., will proceed to Laguanan, Province of Tayabas, relieving Acting Asst. Surg. C. A. Sturtevant, U. S. A., who will proceed to Pagbilao, Province of Tayabas, for duty. (June 4, D. S. Luzon.)

Capt. Thomas W. Jackson, asst. surg., U. S. Vols., will proceed to Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, relieving Acting Asst. Surg. F. V. Ballou, U. S. A., from duty at that station, who will proceed to Calamba, Province of Laguna, for duty. (June 4, D. N. L.)  
Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. W. M. Hendrickson, U. S. A. (Aug. 2, D. Colo.)

The commanding officer, Fort Snelling, Minn., will send Acting Hosp. Steward Richard F. H. Brauns to report to the commanding officer, Fort Meade, S. D., for duty. (Aug. 6, D. Dak.)

A medical commission to consist of Major Valery Havard, surg., U. S. A., Chief Surgeon of the Department, and the physicians composing the Havana Yellow Fever Board, will meet at Las Animas Hospital, Havana, Aug. 9, 1901, for the purpose of examining into the propositions and claims of Drs. Caldas and Bellinghagh, for the interest of science and medicine. (Aug. 7, D. Cuba.)  
The leave granted Contract Surg. Charles F. Williams and extended eight days, is further extended fifteen days. (Aug. 13, D. E.)

The extension of leave granted Major Henry F. Hoyt, surg., is further extended five days. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)  
Hosp. Steward Alexander T. MacPherson, Fort St. Michael, Alaska, is assigned to duty at that post. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Major William C. Borden, surg., is extended twenty days. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward T. Davidson will proceed to Fort Hamilton for duty. (Fort Hancock, Aug. 5.)  
Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for extension of seven days, is granted Contract Surg. Chas. F. Williams. (Fort McPherson, Aug. 4.)

Par. 23, S. O. 179, Aug. 2, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to Contract Surg. J. Samuel White, U. S. A., is revoked. (Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. James L. Bevans will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty. (Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Louis A. Thompson, now at San Francisco, will report to Washington, D. C., for instructions. (Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Cosam J. Bartlett, from Fort McDowell, Cal., to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Aug. 7, D. Cal.)

Capt. George R. Plummer, asst. surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Meade, to sail about Aug. 18. (Aug. 7, D. Cal.)

Contract Dental Surg. Charles J. Long will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Meade, scheduled to sail Aug. 16. (Aug. 6, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Fred W. Armstrong will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 6, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., is relieved from temporary charge of the office of Chief Surgeon, Department of California. (Aug. 5, D. Cal.)

Capt. George H. Calkins, asst. surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Meade, to sail Aug. 16. (Aug. 5, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Walter K. Beatty will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (Aug. 1, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward George A. Hartford will accompany the 8th Battery to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and there will report for transportation to Fort Egbert, Alaska, for duty. (Aug. 4, D. Cal.)

The extension of leave granted Col. Dallas Bache, assistant surgeon general, is further extended three months. (Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for four months on account of sickness is granted Lieut. Col. Charles McClure, Deputy Paymaster General. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Major Hugh R. Belknap, paymaster, is extended one month. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William B. Schofield, Paymaster. (Aug. 5, D. Columbia.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, C. E., will rejoin his station at Fort Totten, New York. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

The orders of July 29, which direct Capt. Herbert Deakyn, C. E., to take station at St. Augustine, Fla., is so amended as to direct him to take station at Tampa, Fla. (Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fourteen days from Aug. 5, 1901, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. Frank Baker, Ordnance Department. (Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers of enlisted men are made: Ord. Sergt. Cady Robertson, now at Fort Snelling, Minn., to Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Ord. Sergt. Alphons C. E. von Nyvenheim, now at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Fort Snelling, Minn. (Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain George C. Stall, U. S. A., recently appointed, is assigned to the 11th Inf. He will report at Fort Keogh, Mont., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

**3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.**  
The leave granted Major Otto L. Hein, 3d Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

**4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.**  
Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Aug. 26, is granted 2d Lieut. C. J. Naylor, 4th Cav. (Aug. 12, D. E.)

**6TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. J. WINT.**  
The leave granted Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

**8TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. M. BELL.**

Par. 2, S. O. 173, July 26, 1901, H. Q. A., is so amended as to direct Chaplain Albert J. Bader, 8th Cav., to report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, for temporary duty, and upon the completion, proceed to join his regiment. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

**11TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. MOORE.**  
Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, 11th Cav. (Aug. 9, D. E.)

Corps. J. A. Hurley and B. F. Quigley, 11th Cav., have been promoted to sergeants.

**12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.**

1st Lieut. Charles W. Van Way, 12th Cav., will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Texas, and assume command of that post, relieving 2d Lieut. William I. Westervelt, Art. Corps. Lieutenant Westervelt upon being relieved will return to his proper station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 8, D. T.)

Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, 12th Cav., will proceed to join his troop (F, 12th U. S. Cav.), at Fort Clark, Texas. (Aug. 6, D. T.)

2d Lieut. Arthur W. Pickel, 12th Cav., will proceed to Fort Brown, Texas, and assume command of that post, relieving 1st Lieut. Frank K. Ferguson, Art. Corps. Lieutenant Ferguson will return to his proper station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 5, D. T.)

**13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. H. HAYES.**

The extension of leave granted Capt. Charles W. Fenton 13th Cav., is further extended ten days. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

**14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEE.**

Capt. William R. Smedberg, Jr., 14th Cav., aide-de-camp, and 1st Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, asst. surg., are detailed as members of the examining board convened at San Francisco, Cal., vice Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William M. Roberts, asst. surg., relieved. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

**15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. H. WALLACE.**

2d Lieut. Milton G. Holliday, 15th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for temporary duty with Troop F, 15th Cav. (Aug. 5, D. Ca.)  
2d Lieut. Milton G. Holliday, 15th Cav., will proceed to Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for duty with his regiment. (July 20, D. M.)

Capt. Harry H. Pattison, 15th Cav., is transferred to the 3d Cav., Troop L, and will join that troop. (Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

**COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.**  
The following named officers of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted, are assigned to the companies and battery indicated:

2d Lieutenants Promoted to 1st Lieutenants.

Henry B. Clark, rank May 8, 1901, to 27th Co., Coast Art.

Francis N. Cooke, rank May 8, 1901, to 59th Co., Coast Art.

Stanley D. Embick, rank May 8, 1901, to 1st Batty., Field Art.

Ralph S. Granger, rank May 8, 1901, to 72d Co., Coast Art.



Lieut. Clark will join his company; Lieut. Embick will, when relieved from the command of the 16th Co., Coast Art., join his battery. (Aug. 14, H. Q. A.) So much of Par. 2, S. O. 30, April 6, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to 2d Lieut. William I. Westervelt, Art. Corps, is revoked. (Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. George A. Taylor, Art. Corps, recently appointed, with rank from May 8, 1901, is attached to the 104th Co., Coast Art., and will join that company at Fort Washington, Md. (Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments in the Artillery Corps of officers recently appointed, with rank from May 8, 1901, are announced:

#### 2d Lieutenants Appointed 1st Lieutenants

Tilman Campbell, assigned to 96th Co., Coast Art. John M. Dunn, assigned to 96th Co., Coast Art. Homer B. Grant, assigned to 89th Co., Coast Art. Robert W. Collins, assigned to 15th Co., Coast Art. Alfred Hasbrouck, assigned to 101st Co., Coast Art. James L. Long, assigned to 105th Co., Coast Art. Earl C. Pierce, assigned to 60th Co., Coast Art. Moses B. Condit, assigned to 53d Co., District of Columbia. Lieut. Campbell will report at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station. Lieut. Dunn will join his company at Fort Hancock, N. J. Lieut. Grant will join his company at Fort Banks, Mass. Lieut. Collins will join his company at Fort Barrancas, Fla. Lieut. Hasbrouck will join his company at Fort Totten, N. Y. Lieut. Long will join his company at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Lieuts. Pierce and Ross will join their respective companies at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. (Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. John O. Steger, Art. Corps, of his commission as 1st lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, only, has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 2, 1901. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. A. C. Blunt, Art. Corps, U. S. A., is appointed Ordnance Officer of the District of Porto Rico. (Aug. 3, D. P. R.)

Lieut. Col. Selden A. Day, Art. Corps, U. S. A., is relieved from duty as Inspector of Artillery, Ordnance Officer, and Commanding Officer, District of San Juan, and will proceed to New York City, reporting on arrival to the Adjutant General, U. S. A., for station. (Aug. 3, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. Edward Kimmel, Art. Corps, is relieved from duty with the 23d Co., Coast Art., and at the post of Ft. Canby, Wash., and will transfer the command thereof to 2d Lieut. John McManus, Art. Corps. (Aug. 1, D. Colo.)

1st Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, Art. Corps, is relieved as a member of the general court-martial convened at Santa Clara Battery, Havana, Cuba. (Aug. 6, D. Cuba.)

1st Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, Art. Corps, is relieved as Judge Advocate of the general court-martial appointed to meet at Santa Clara Battery, Havana, Cuba, and 1st Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, Art. Corps, detailed in his stead. (Aug. 6, D. Cuba.)

Major W. P. Stewart, Art. Corps, is detailed as an additional member of the general court-martial convened at Santa Clara Battery, Havana, Cuba. (Aug. 6, D. Cuba.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Charles W. Hobbs, Art. Corps, is further extended three months. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Constantine Chase, Art. Corps. (Aug. 13, D. E.)

2d Lieut. Stanley B. Hamilton, Art. Corps, is detailed as judge of the annual encampment of the National Guard at Connecticut, at Lyme, Conn., beginning Aug. 12, in place of Capt. J. K. Cree, Art. Corps, relieved.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, Art. Corps, is extended one month. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months is granted Major Ephraim T. C. Richmond, Art. Corps. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ernest D. Scott, Art. Corps, is extended ten days. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, Art. Corps, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., for treatment. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty-one days from this date is granted 2d Lieut. Henry H. Scott, Art. Corps. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Norris Stayton, Art. Corps. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

So much of Par. 2, S. O. 181, H. Q. A., as relates to 2d Lieut. Francis C. Ralston, Jr., Art. Corps, is amended to read, "2d Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, Art. Corps." (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two days, to take effect on or about Aug. 17, 1901, is granted 1st Lieut. William W. Hamilton, Art. Corps, recruiting officer. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

Chaplain Henry A. Brown, Art. Corps, will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Florida, for duty. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Aug. 15, 1901, is granted 1st Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, Art. Corps, recruiting officer. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George W. Gatchell, Art. Corps, is detailed judge at the annual encampment of the National Guard at Connecticut, at Lyme, Conn., beginning Aug. 12, in place of 2d Lieut. Stanley B. Hamilton, Art. Corps, relieved. (Aug. 12, D. E.)

Major Elbridge R. Hills, Art. Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, and will proceed to San Juan, P. R., for duty with artillery troops. (Aug. 12, D. E.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Walter S. Alexander, Art. Corps. (Aug. 12, D. E.)

2d Lieut. W. H. Peck, Art. Corps, will proceed from Key West Barracks, to Fort Dade, for temporary duty during the absence on detached service of 2d Lieut. C. L. J. Frohwitter. (Aug. 10, D. E.)

Capt. William C. Davis, Art. Corps, is detailed member of board of officers at Fort Howard, Md., vice 1st Lieut. Albert G. Jenkins, Art. Corps, relieved. (Aug. 12, D. E.)

1st Lieut. M. G. Spinks, A. C., is detailed adjutant, Q. M., commissary, treasurer and rec. officer. (Fort McHenry, Aug. 8.)

2d Lieut. W. H. Peck, A. C., is detailed range officer. (Key West Barracks, Aug. 7.)

2d Lieut. C. L. J. Frohwitter, A. C., is detailed Q. M. (Fort Dade, Aug. 6.)

Capt. J. T. Martin, A. C., will inspect Forts St. Philip and Jackson. (Jackson Barracks, Aug. 9.)

Sergt. A. Klein has been appointed chief trumpeter and Corp. F. H. Kinnaird, sergeant of the 7th Band, A. C., Fort Adams.

Private Wm. Rehoe has been appointed principal musician, 10th Band, A. C., Fort Warren.

Corp. O. H. Balch, 96th Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

1st Lieut. H. L. F. Applewhite, A. C., is detailed to organize the 103d Co., C. A. (Fort Howard, Aug. 7.)

Lieut. J. E. Matson, A. C., is detailed Q. M., commissary and treasurer. (Fort Morgan, July 31.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. A. Hero, Jr., A. C. (Plattsburg Barracks, Aug. 12.)

Lieut. Leigh Sypher is detailed adjutant and rec. officer. (Sullivan Island, Aug. 7.)

2d Lieut. A. L. Rhoades, A. C., is detailed rec. officer. (Fort Washington, Aug. 9.)

Sergt. N. C. K. V. Larsen, 101st Co., Fort Totten, has been appointed sergeant major.

Corps. C. A. Mapi and A. Wildman, 86th Co., C. A., Fort Wadsworth, have been promoted to sergeants.

1st Lieut. L. C. Brown, A. C., is detailed adjutant. (Fort Hunt, Aug. 12.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Trumbull to report upon the qualifications of Eliee. Sergt. Charles J. Armstrong. Detail: Capt. George L. Anderson, John K. Cree and 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant, Art. Corps. (Aug. 15, D. E.)

Corp. A. M. Tritt, 45th Co., C. A., Fort Du Pont, has been promoted sergeant.

Private G. D. Kees has been appointed sergeant in the 10th Band, A. C., Fort Warren.

#### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major J. Rosier Claggett, 2d Inf., to take effect when Lieut. Col. Edmund

Rice, 2d Inf., reports for duty at Fort Thomas, Ky. (Aug. 7, D. L.)

Companies E, F and I, 2d Inf., now serving in the Province of Tayabas, will constitute a provisional battalion. Capt. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., will proceed to Lucena, Province of Tayabas, and assume command of the provisional battalion. (June 4, D. N. L.)

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Robert McCleave, 2d Inf., to take effect at such time as his services can be spared. (Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MINER.

Par. 12, S. O. 170, July 23, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

2d Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 7th Inf., will report to the C. O., 28th Inf., for temporary duty with that regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Aug. 2, D. Colo.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

The assignment of 2d Lieut. John R. Kelly, 8th Inf., to Co. C is approved. (Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Andre W. Brewster, 9th Inf. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

1st Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, 11th Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty at Omaha, Neb., and will proceed to No. 30 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, for recruiting duty, to relieve Capt. Gordon G. Heiner, Art. Corps, who will rejoin his station at West Point, New York. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Capt. John Newton, 16th Inf., now on sick leave, will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to Major Ammon A. Augur, 20th Inf., recruiting officer, for recruiting duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, 7th Cav., who will rejoin his station at West Point, New York. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

#### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Major Edward B. Pratt, 23d Inf., now at Detroit, Mich., on leave, will upon the expiration proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., for recruiting duty. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Inf., is detailed for duty at the U. S. Military Academy, and will proceed to West Point, New York, on August 20, 1901. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

#### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

Corp. Melville Earnest, 1, 27th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. J. J. Quigley and W. B. Scully, H. 27th Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, have been promoted to sergeants. Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Charles F. Crain, 27th Inf. (Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieuts. C. S. Fries, E. Van De Murphy, 2d Lieuts. K. L. Pepper, J. J. Fulmer and A. T. Dalton, 27th Inf., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report for duty with the 1st battalion. (Aug. 12, D. E.)

#### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. M. VAN HORNE.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Briant H. Wells, 29th Inf. (Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Major William P. Evans, 29th Inf., is extended twenty-three days, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months. (Aug. 7, D. L.)

#### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. DEMPSEY.

Leave granted Capt. Robert E. L. Spence, 30th Inf., is extended two months. (Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, P. R. Prov. Regt. of Inf. (Aug. 13, D. E.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect Aug. 10: Col. Chalmers McKibbin, from the 12th Inf., to the 24th Inf.; Col. John W. Bubb, from the 24th Inf., to the 12th Inf. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

The transfer June 19, 1901, of 2d Lieut. John B. Murphy, from the 1st Inf. to the Artillery Corps, with rank from July 25, 1901, is announced. Lieutenant Murphy is assigned to the 29th Co., Coast Art., and will proceed to join that company. (Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Major Henry E. Robinson, from the 27th Inf. to the 4th Inf.; Major Walter S. Scott, from the 4th Inf. to the 27th Inf. (Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, upon their own application, are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major John J. Madden, 20th Inf.; Quartermaster Sergt. Foster Young, 9th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Merriman H. Ellis, Co. D, 24th Inf.; Sergt. Patrick O'Donnell, Co. F, 6th Inf.; Color Sergt. Charles Riz, 24th Inf.; Private John W. Fields, Troop A, 10th Cav. (Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Francis J. Ives, surg. U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Eugene R. Whitmore, asst. surg. U. S. A.; and 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Line, asst. surg. U. S. A., is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the examination of Private John Huff, Hospital Corps, for the position of acting hospital steward, U. S. A. (Aug. 8, D. L.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Art. Corps, president of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav. (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 6th Cav., subject to examination); 1st Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., 3d Inf. (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 3d Inf., subject to examination). (Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of second lieutenants in the Artillery Corps of officers recently appointed with rank from May 8, 1901, are announced: Daniel F. Craig, to 48th Co., Coast Art.; Arthur L. Fuller, to 79th Co., Coast Art.; Benjamin H. Kerfoot, to 57th Co., Coast Art.; Franklin R. Kenney, to 100th Co., Coast Art.; Hugh J. B. McElgin, to 40th Co., Coast Art.; Clarence B. Ross, to 63d Co., Coast Art. Lieutenants Craig and Kerfoot will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their respective companies. Lieutenant Fuller will report in person at Fort Niobrara, Neb., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his company. Lieutenants Kenney, McElgin and Ross will join their respective companies. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. J. O. Steger, Art. Corps (recently appointed from 1st lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, with rank from May 8, 1901, is attached to the 65th Co., Coast Art., at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, and will join that company. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

The officers of the infantry arm named in the following list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated after their respective names:

Frank D. Baldwin, from lieutenant, 1st Inf., to colonel; rank July 24, 1901; assigned to 25th Inf.

James Regan, from major, 9th Inf., to lieutenant colonel; rank July 24, 1901; assigned to 1st Inf.

Frank B. Jones, from captain, 17th Inf., to major; rank July 24, 1901; assigned to 9th Inf.

Frank H. Whitman, from 1st lieutenant, to captain; rank June 1, 1901; assigned to 25th Inf.

Col. Baldwin, Lieut. Col. Regan and Capt. Whitman will join their respective regiments. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are announced:

Delphey T. E. Casteel, 1st lieut. of Cav., to 7th Cav. Archibald F. Commiskey, 1st lieut. of Cav., to 7th Cav. Peter Vredenburg, 1st lieut. of Inf., to 25th Inf. James M. Kimbrough, Jr., 1st lieut. of Inf., to 25th Inf. Lawrence S. Carson, 2d lieut. of Cav., to 8th Cav. John S. E. Young, 2d lieut. of Cav., to 8th Cav. Frank T. McNarney, 2d lieut. of Cav., to 8th Cav. Timothy M. Coughlan, 2d lieut. of Cav., to 2d Cav. George Garity, 2d lieut. of Cav., to 2d Cav. Robert E. Grimstead, 2d lieut. of Inf., to 25th Inf. Ernest H. Agnew, 2d lieut. of Inf., to 25th Inf. Collin H. Ball, 2d lieut. of Inf., to 25th Inf.

Lieut. Casteel will report at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment. Lieut. Commiskey will report at Governors Island, New York, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment. Lieut. Vredenburg will report at Governors Island, New York, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment. Lieut. Kimbrough will report at Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment. Lieuts. Carson and Young will report at Sullivan Island, S. C., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their regiments. Lieut. McNarney will join his regiment. Lieuts. Coughlan and Garity will report at Governors Island, New York, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their regiments. Lieut. Grimstead will report at Fort Crook, Neb., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment. Lieut. Agnew will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment. Lieut. Ball will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for temporary duty pending the arrival of his regiment at its destination in the United States. (Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated:

Ewing E. Booth, 1st lieut. of Cav., to 7th Cav. Wm. F. Herringshaw, 1st lieut. of Cav., to 13th Cav. Robert J. Reaney, 1st lieut. of Cav., to 2d Cav. Harry N. Coates, 1st lieut. of Cav., to 12th Cav. Duncan Elliot, 1st lieut. of Cav., to 8th Cav. Frank H. Burton, 1st lieut. of Inf., to 25th Inf. Austin F. Prescott, 1st lieut. of Inf., to 25th Inf. Edward C. Wells, 2d lieut. of Cav., to 10th Cav. William A. Austin, 2d lieut. of Cav., to 7th Cav. John A. Degen, 2d lieut. of Cav., to 4th Cav. George P. Tyner, 2d lieut. of Cav., to 7th Cav. Oscar S. Lusk, 2d lieut. of Cav., to 12th Cav. Philip Mowry, 2d lieut. of Cav., to 4th Cav. William W. Overton, 2d lieut. of Cav., to 4th Cav. Selwyn D. Smith, 2d lieut. of Cav., to 1st Cavalry. Charles H. Danforth, 2d lieut. of Inf., to 10th Inf. Frederick S. Young, 2d lieut. of Inf., to 17th Inf. William E. Gilmore, 2d lieut. of Inf., to 15th Inf. Ernest A. Jeune, 2d lieut. of Inf., to 1st Inf. Carl C. Jones, 2d lieut. of Inf., to 3d Inf. George E. Kumpke, 2d lieut. of Inf., to 30th Inf. Alvin C. Voris, 2d lieut. of Inf., to 2d Inf. William B. Bonham, 2d lieut. of Inf., to 2d Inf. William H. Clendenin, 2d lieut. of Inf., to 17th Inf. Charles R. W. Morison, 2d lieut. of Inf., to 5th Inf. H. Clay M. Supplee, 2d lieut. of Inf., to 19th Inf.

Lieutenant Booth will report in person at Fort Logan, Colo., for temporary duty, and upon completion will join his proper station. Lieut. Herringshaw will report at Fort Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty, and upon completion will join his proper station. Lieut. Reaney and Elliot will report at Fort Columbus, New York, for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof will join their proper stations. Lieut. Burton will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks. Lieut. Wells will join a troop of the 10th Cavalry in the Division of the Philippines. Lieut. Austin, Overton, Gilmore and Jeune will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty, and then join their proper stations. Lieut. Degen will report at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for temporary duty, and then join his proper station. Lieut. Tyner will report at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for temporary duty, and then join his proper station. Lieut. Lusk will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Lieuts. Danforth and Young will join their regiments in the Division of the Philippines. Lieut. Jones will report at Fort Crook, Neb., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his station. Lieut. Kumpke will report at Fort Harrison, Montana, for temporary duty, and then join his proper station. Lieut. Voris will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and upon completion will join his proper station. Lieut. Supplee will report at Fort McHenry, Md., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station. (Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

The following named second lieutenants, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated: Frank L. Otis (appointed from 1st lieutenant, Philippine Scouts), to the 8th Cav.; William G. Murchison (appointed from corporal, Co. H, 1st Inf.), to the 8th Inf.; Charles C. Finch (appointed from sergeant, Co. D, 15th Inf.), to the 11th Inf.; Thomas B. Crockett (appointed from 2d lieutenant, Philippine Scouts), to the 24th Inf. (Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Walter B. Elliott, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901 (from 1st lieutenant, Philippine Scouts), is assigned to the 35th Inf. Lieut. Elliott will join his regiment. (Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

#### VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

The leave granted Major Wilber E. Wilder, U. S. Cav., Assistant Adjutant General, is extended one month. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about the 15th inst., is granted Major Alfred C. Sharpe, U. S. Inf. (Aug. 6, D. Colo.)

Col. Richard Loder, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda, Pa. (Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Asa T. Abbott, upon his own application, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. (Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

In the case of a soldier at Fort Monroe for desertion. Major General Brooke says: "The defense was that the prisoner's mind was so defective as to have made him irresponsible for wilful wrong-doing. While the defense on this point does not show that the mind of the prisoner was deranged to the extent of rendering him a proper subject for an asylum, it does show it to have been 'unreliable,' 'forgetful,' so deranged as to incapacitate him for military duty. The first sergeant of his company testified that he did not think the man altogether right. Another witness testified that from personal observation he thought him at times mentally unsound. It is the opinion of the reviewing officer that the testimony taken in the case relieves the prisoner from criminal responsibility and the sentence was therefore disapproved Aug. 9, 1901. The prisoner will be returned to duty. (Aug. 12, D. E.)

Major Robert F. Bates is relieved from duty at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. (Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

Frank I. Otis is honorably discharged as first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, to date August 5, 1901, by reason of his acceptance on August 5, 1901, of appointment as second lieutenant of cavalry, U. S. A. (Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1883.)

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1901.

## GEN. MACARTHUR ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The second and final report of Major General MacArthur on the situation in the Philippines sustains the reputation he made in his report of last year as a keen observer and a singularly perspicuous writer. Though we printed some extracts from his report in our issue of last week, we deferred treatment of it till now, that we might do justice to what ought to rank as one of the most enlightening surveys of the Philippine field that have yet been submitted. A very interesting phase of General MacArthur's report is his analysis of the native character, showing how it has been affected by American influence in the past and indicating in what respects it is likely to suffer further change.

General MacArthur's eulogy of the Army, whose faithful service has enabled him to bring to an end what had appeared to those familiar with Oriental conditions as an interminable struggle, is graceful and manly. We know of no praise given to the rank and file in preceding reports in our history as a nation which was more felicitously phrased than General MacArthur's acknowledgment of the inspiration he was enabled to draw from the patience and zeal of the lowest men in the ranks of Regulars and Volunteers alike.

In the matter of detailed information, we fancy that most officers will find the greatest food for reflection in the report of Colonel Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon of the Division of the Philippines, who makes some rather striking observations as to the principal danger confronting our men in the Philippine field. As he very properly says, there is too much false delicacy in the discussion of such a theme as that, taking hold, as it does, not only of the health of the Army but of the perpetuity of the race. It is pleasing to note that in a position of such great importance as that occupied by the Chief Surgeon, we have an officer who is not afraid or unwilling to face squarely a question that holds within it more that is vital to the human race than all the anti-canteen agitations that were ever begun.

Interesting also are the observations of the Chief Commissary, Colonel Woodruff, on the ration, which, from his own statements and from those of other officers commanding in the field, appears to have reached a degree of practical excellence that has long been sought. That the ration devised by Occidental experiment should be desired by the native more than his own home food is a striking tribute to the patient research that is responsible for the existing ration. The Chief Commissary doubtless feels that he is entirely warranted in taking his little fling at the theorists, but we shall much miss our guess if these same theorists do not promptly proceed to take to themselves the success of our new Army food.

In a field of activity in which so much practical common sense has been shown, one is surprised to find a sound basis for the criticism made by Captain Swobe, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, of the system which permits the extensive shortages in the original packages sent to the Q. M. Departments. Such shortages are bad both in the point of property actually missing, which may be urgently needed, and of the examples of carelessness which are put before the men far down in the line of responsibility, and from which they may take lessons in negligence that are fraught with injury to discipline. Indeed, one may not say to what extent the commissary frauds recently disclosed are traceable to repeated knowledge of such shortages.

## THE DANGER OF LEARNING TO WRITE.

The officers of our Navy are fast coming to the conclusion that the knights of old were wise in their generation when they held in contempt the art of the scribe, and preferred to authenticate documents requiring their approval by stamping the seal upon them with the hilts of their good swords rather than trouble themselves with learning to write. In a measure this estimate of the value of facility in literary composition holds among military men to this day, in spite of the fact that so many of them have won fame with their pens as well as with their swords. The experience of some of the writing warriors has given emphasis to the reflection of Bovee that "there is probably no hell for authors—they suffer so much from critics and publishers in this world." If the author chances to be a Naval officer he has a further hope of escaping punishment in the hereafter, because of the risk he runs of offending some one powerful enough to set the machinery of the Department in motion to torture him in the flesh. Admiral Evans, who is the latest victim of indiscreet authorship, must fain accept the rebuke he has provoked with such grace as he can. It is fortunate for his critic that he is not himself held to an equally strict accounting for slanderous suggestions.

The letter of Ex-Secretary Chandler, calling upon the Navy Department to punish Admiral Evans for his too frank expression of uncomplimentary opinions, given elsewhere, is an illustration of defensive war with of-

fensive returns. A writer so practiced in the arts of controversy, and so gifted with the capacity for biting sarcasm, must have rejoiced at the opportunity his enemy gave him for reprisal. The action of the Acting Secretary of the Navy in this case should convince all, if there are any who remain to be convinced, that the view we have taken of such a personal controversy, where one of the parties to it is an officer under the restraints of military discipline, is one that commends itself to common sense. It is never well to put yourself in such a position that your enemy can force a fight on the ground where he is most at home, and where he has you at a further disadvantage because he is free from restrictions that hamper you.

Perhaps, however, it is necessary that we should travel to the end of the road which has been opened by the disregard in a few notable instances of the reserve proper to the military Services, and thus convince even the most unwilling of the risks attending a departure from the path marked out by military customs and regulations. Undue zeal in seeking to accomplish what they regarded as justifiable ends, but by methods which are, from a Service point of view, irregular, has subjected two excellent officers to the rebuke of the Navy Department, and we are not quite clear as to what good purpose has been accomplished as a compensation for this.

We love our heroes too well, and hold them too high in honor, to enjoy seeing them subjected to public reproach, and we guard their fame with jealous concern; not alone for their own sakes, but because of its inspiring influence upon the young American who seeks his exemplars in those whose noble deeds thrill him with admiration; and further because of its value as a part of the general reputation upon which the Navy must depend for recognition in a country where aristocratic and family influence count for so little. In a sense no officer has a right to deal even with his own reputation as a personal possession. It is a part of the general credit of the Service in which he has an undivided and indivisible interest, to be held in subjection to the interest of his fellows.

It is the recognition of this professional obligation that leads a military body to hedge itself about with rules and regulations, with laws and precedents, that impose upon its members a restraint always necessary if sometimes galling. Beyond the lines of professional propriety all is free, and there those who crave it should seek a field of action wherein they can secure the most unrestrained exercise of the full liberty of the American citizen which permits him to express his opinions upon subjects he does not understand as freely as upon those he has mastered.

A naval officer plus a battleship or a fleet is a most imposing character. Following along the lines of his studies and experiences of a lifetime, he is the master of men and may win imperishable honor for his country and immortal glory for himself. With the pen for his weapon, he may find himself at a disadvantage in an encounter with those who understand even better than he the art of thrust and parry with the tool which the warriors of old held in such contempt, and frank expressions of opinion, as to subjects concerning which he has only a limited understanding, may involve him in public controversy damaging to his reputation. This reputation is founded upon the real or supposed ability to surpass others in the performance of some difficult task, or some distinguished public service. Its result is his idealization as a hero and the ascription to him of qualities he may not possess. He must have care how he disappoints public expectation by revealing his weaknesses, if he would retain his primacy. Distance and mystery are elements of greatness. If the gods will come down from Olympus they must expect to find themselves at a disadvantage with those who may not be able to wield the thunderbolts, but are more deft in the manipulations of the market place.

Admiral Evans will no doubt be able to show that he was correct in his statements as to the circumstances attending his relief from light-house duty during the administration of Mr. Chandler. So direct an impeachment of his accuracy of statement, as is contained in Mr. Chandler's published letter, coming from so authoritative a source, cannot be allowed to go unanswered, and a court of inquiry—which we believe the Admiral holds to be called for in such cases—will no doubt be asked for. We have never held in any very high esteem such methods of deciding extra-official controversies, but now that the precedent has been set we presume it must be followed. If charges against an Admiral, made by a dockyard laborer who knows how to write, require such notice, it would seem that those formally presented to the Department by an ex-Senator of the United States and ex-Secretary of the Navy, who still holds a high place under the Government, equally necessitate attention.

## THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSARY FRAUDS.

We get a better idea of the extent of the Philippine commissary frauds by reading the report of Chief Commissary Col. C. A. Woodruff, Division of the Philippines, than we could obtain from the exaggerated reports in the daily papers. Col. Woodruff summarizes the charges of the newspaper reports under three heads: (1). That in the administration of the Subsistence Department, vast frauds, involving thousands upon thousands of dollars had been committed against the Government. (2). That the Chief Commissary received from a contractor the free use of a house and its fur-

nishings. (3). That champagne had been illegally purchased by the Subsistence Department.

Taking these up seriatim, the Chief Commissary shows that it was on the initiative of his office that the investigation was begun. Two officers were tried and convicted, but the property involved in these cases were only fifty cases of bacon valued at \$312. Six commissary sergeants were arrested. Three of these were convicted, and three were released. The total of the property misappropriated by these three amounted to exactly \$828.75. Colonel Woodruff magnanimously says: "In behalf of the three convicted sergeants, it is but just to say that they have each for twenty years borne most honorable records and for months performed most arduous duties, and were in charge of warehouses containing stores to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars; in one month about 25,000,000 pounds of subsistence stores, worth about one and one-half million dollars, passed through the custody of the sergeants."

On March 11, his office learned that some one had reported that the Chief Commissary was occupying a house furnished him by a contractor. This was at once reported by the Chief Commissary in person to the Division Commander, who had the matter investigated. The real estate agent who rented the house and the contractor named both testified under oath that the report was false, and it was also in evidence that the Chief Commissary was paying \$125, Mexican, per month for his residence. Colonel Woodruff adds grimly: "One month later this rumor was cabled all over the world as news and as a fact."

As to champagne, the Chief Commissary says that no illegal purchases of it were made. The purchase, moreover, was discontinued in December last. "But however the purchase of champagne may be regarded in the United States," says Colonel Woodruff, "a business management which enabled our sick and debilitated troops to purchase the best brands of imported champagne at 82 cents per pint is not regarded by line or medical officers here as scandalous, there being to-day soldiers on duty in the United States who, but for the champagne supplied by the Subsistence Department, would be resting in metallic-lined caskets."

## NO USE FOR CONNING TOWERS.

A majority of the Naval Board on Construction favors the total abolition of the conning tower on naval vessels. Many discussions of the subject have been had recently and the opinion is practically unanimous that they could be dispensed with to the increased efficiency of the naval fighting machines. The reasons for this great change are three in number. They are: 1. It will reduce the total weight of the ship materially. 2. It will give more space for the armament. 3. It will tend toward increasing the rapidity of the supply of ammunition to the guns.

The tendency of late years has been to lighten the armor protection for the guns, and this is founded on the changed conditions of naval warfare. Experts declare that the sea battles of the future will be short and sharp, in an increasing ratio. The fleet which serves its guns the most quickly, which establishes and maintains for a time and with the most telling effect an impenetrable, moving wall of projectiles, will secure the victory. In other words, the hull of the vessel has been reduced to a mere gun battery.

Under such conditions some one is sure to get killed and the selection is likely to depend largely on chance. The old idea, the original one in fact, in iron clads, was to protect every one and each part of the ship as much as possible. That has been modified with the growth of the Navy and through the experience gained. The battles of Manila and Santiago demonstrated that a position within the conning tower limited the commander's radius of observation and really abridged his command. After a few minutes of firing, the smoke of the guns shrouded the decks and shut off from the commander's vision both the enemy and his own ship, the degree varying with the construction and location of the tower. Captains were forced to the bridge or to the fighting tops and the tower was thereafter useless.

Structural objections to the tower are that it shuts off light and ventilation. An added argument for its abandonment is that the tower requires to be equipped with a system of communication, electric bells, speaking tubes and the like, all of which are complicated, expensive and easily to be thrown out of order. To do away with the tower is to reduce one item of cost and maintenance by one-third. It is probable that the whole matter will assume tangible form before the next session of Congress, when some suggestion or recommendation may be made for the future construction of vessels of the Navy.

In order to improve the conditions of the Army, Lieutenant General Miles has issued a lengthy general order, which we give elsewhere in this issue, bearing on the essentials of a good soldier and the necessity of professional knowledge. A careful perusal of the order will be found of benefit, especially to those who have had only a limited experience.

Ten new companies of Coast Artillery have been added to the Artillery Corps of the Army this week, as will be seen by official orders we publish in this issue. The new companies are numbered from 107 to 116, inclusive.



## ADMIRAL MELVILLE ON MODERN WARSHIPS.

Rear Admiral Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, U. S. Navy, in reply to questions from the representative of the Army and Navy Journal, gives the following very clear and complete statement of his views on the subject of armor and armament and the equipment of modern war vessels with the triple screw system of motive power. From time to time paragraphs have appeared in the daily prints crediting to him various opinions on this important problem, most of which were erroneous and none of them embodying his ideas in full. Hence the following, taken verbatim, is of exceptional value:

"What in your judgment, Admiral, is the most important advance in naval construction that has been made during the past ten years?"

"One of the most important advances, certainly in improving the fighting qualities of the warship, has been in the direction of securing a better arrangement and distribution of armor and armament. It is now recognized by all naval authorities that, with a given displacement of hull, the efficiency of the vessel will be greatly influenced by the character and distribution of the battery and armor protection. Upon this subject the members of the Board on Construction have held widely divergent views, and to reach the best decision the Secretary of the Navy has sought the opinion of many naval experts. Numerous boards have been organized, to which the question has been referred, but almost invariably it has been found that the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance has been sustained in his original recommendation. It is because the question is one that can be best comprehended in its fulness by a specialist who has made a study of the problem that the views of the ordnance expert have generally been followed.

"The same impelling reasons that have caused the Department to regard the Bureau of Ordnance as best qualified to determine this question of battery and armor, should be equally powerful in causing the Department to regard the Bureau of Steam Engineering as the primal authority in determining the best arrangement and distribution of the motive power. It is unreasonable to believe that the marine engineer should not in many respects be the professional expert best qualified to solve the problem of advantageously and efficiently distributing this power. Responsible as he is for the design, workmanship, care and operation of the propelling engines, it is to be presumed that he has given most study and thought as to the manner in which the motive power should be installed and distributed.

"Even before the attention of naval students had been called to the importance of securing an efficient distribution of armor and armament, the question of the best arrangement and distribution of the motive power had been studied by distinguished naval architects and marine engineers.

"What is your opinion as to triple screw engines?"

"The utility of twin screws had been shown by the marine engineer to be a necessity for constructive reasons before the importance of the tactical advantages had even been thought of by the naval strategist. The standardization of auxiliaries had been urged for engineering reasons long before the necessity of doing so had been recommended by those who realized that speed construction of warships could be advanced and the efficiency of the engineer department increased by using appliances that were of standard pattern. The passing of the Scotch boiler from the warship was apparent to the marine engineer long before its successor, the water tube type, was perfected and installed.

"The necessity for triple screws became manifest to the marine engineer as he contemplated the fact that with each succeeding year a progressive demand arose for increased speed both in the battleship and in the armored cruiser. It must be admitted that structural reasons first caused attention to be directed to such a design for distributing the motive power. It was on account of structural reasons, also, that the first twin screws were installed in warships. Experience showed, however, that there were tactical advantages in using two propellers. It is now quite significant that experiments with triple screw vessels in comparison with twin screw vessels of the German Navy have convinced the Admiralty of Berlin that the tactical advantages in the case of triple screws are even greater than the structural.

"It is my firm belief that the logical development of the design of naval machinery for high-powered vessels will be in the direction of triple screw engines. Any hesitancy upon the part of the Navy Department to secure such a distribution of power will surely tend to check that superiority which we have maintained as to the design and character of our warships.

"The triple screw is not a novelty. One of the prize essayists of the Royal United Service Institution of Great Britain, who is a distinguished naval officer, maintains that the advantages of the triple screw for practical and structural purposes far exceed its disadvantages.

"Russia is building triple screw vessels for comparison with the twin screw ships in the confident belief that the triple screw will show its superiority. In France nearly all new battleships and large cruisers are fitted with three screws.

"The semi-official journal of the German Admiralty, 'Marine Rundschau,' declares that so far as Germany is concerned the superiority of the triple over the double screw is no longer a question of doubt. This expression of opinion by the 'Marine Rundschau' is said to be based upon the Admiralty's conclusions from a series of experiments made to determine the relative worth of the triple and twin screw ships. In matters of original investigation and research, the Germans are proverbial for accuracy and thoroughness, and therefore it cannot be doubted that the subject was carefully and conscientiously examined into before any positive conclusions were drawn.

"Structural reasons first impelled the marine engineer to consider the advisability of using the triple screw. Tactical advantages have confirmed the wisdom of the decision. Experience has also shown that, where judgment is exercised, marked economy in coal consumption can be secured from such a distribution of power. Economy of coal consumption means greater steaming radius of action, and the value of this strategical advantage cannot be overestimated.

"In a brief resume of this question, it is impossible to tell, in detail, of the advantages that would accrue by the use of triple screws. It will be understood that under each of the terms, 'structural,' 'tactical' and 'economic,' groups of reasons can be advanced for adopting the design of triple screws. A few of the many structural advantages are as follows: Smaller propellers,

smaller and lighter engines, smaller water-tight compartments, shorter propeller shafting, greater ease of overhauling, increased ease of protection, decrease of vibration, also decreased racing of screws, decreased danger to propellers when ramming, decreased danger to propellers when docking or going alongside wharf, lesser draft of vessel.

"Some of the tactical advantages are: The steering or maneuvering quality of the ship is not so likely to be interfered with in triple as in double screws. When either twin screw is disabled, an helm angle of from 6 to 10 degrees is required to keep the ship on her course. Such an angle would not be required if one screw of a triple system were disabled. The nearer the screw is to the center of the ship, the more efficient it is. Greater safety of machinery due to better distribution. Increased assurance of working the entire machinery is of especial significance to the commander of the ship. All the tactical advantages of twin screws are retained while additional ones are secured.

"The German experiments with the triple screw battleship Friedrich III., when cruising with the twin screw ships Brandenburg and Sachsen, showed that great advantages rested with triple screw ships, particularly in the ability to steer well. It was found that the sailors learned to steer more easily with triple screw ships, and that evolutions could be performed with them which could not be done with the twin screw vessels.

"The economic advantages consist in the fact that there is a decreased daily consumption of coal. Coaling the warship is thus less frequent. Her radius of action is greater. She can remain upon the battle line a longer time without being relieved."

## WAR MATERIAL EXHIBITED AT BUFFALO.

Pan American Exposition, Aug. 12, 1901.

The two "Ordnance Buildings" in connection with the Pan-American Exposition are placed together in an isolated part of the grounds. Their position is so secluded that it is somewhat difficult to find them upon entering either the Elmwood or Amherst gates. The general opinion among the different companies seems to be that their expensive exhibits should have had a more prominent position.

The powder companies are not to be found here. This important and interesting branch of war material seems to have been entirely lost sight of. In place of the powder manufacturers' there are several exhibits which are entirely foreign to either ordnance or sporting goods.

Taking the exhibits individually they make an interesting and creditable showing, but many of the small arms concerns are not represented. More particularly does this apply to shotguns; only three or four companies making shotguns are showing their wares. The revolver makers are represented by two houses only; and yet pistol making in this country has grown to enormous proportions, both in variety and annual output.

Following is a list of the different exhibits which more properly come under the head of war material:

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co.'s exhibit consists of a large mahogany arch supported by two towers, in which are arranged various sizes of shells and cartridges. Here is shown the evolution of ammunition, from the rim fire big calibres to the modern small bore cartridges which have extremely high velocity and flat trajectory and are loaded with smokeless powder. Shot, shells, wads, primers and caps are exhibited in one case as well as rapid fire ammunition up to 6-inch shells, for this company is a Government contractor to the U. S. Army and Navy, and many South and Central American republics. In another case is displayed the comparative penetration of the various military nickel covered projectiles, as well as the soft point bullets or "dum dums," as they are sometimes called, whose shocking and tearing powers are shown in the pine boards through which they have been fired. The U. M. C. Co. has brought out a number of new products, among which may be mentioned a new moderate priced shot shell, Nitro Club, and a new 22 short smokeless.

The Savage Arms Co. is exhibiting a complete assortment of their rifles, both sporting and military. They invite special attention to their military models in 303 and 30-40 Government equipped with regulation knife bayonets. Several steel penetration plates attest the high power of this deservedly popular arm. A specialty of this house is the manufacture of extra finished sporting rifles. Some very handsome examples of their work in this line are shown. This company has only recently started the manufacture of metallic ammunition and are making their 303 in six different styles.

Smith and Wesson have a most complete exhibit of revolvers. Their full line is a long one, embracing all models from a 22 target pistol to their new 38 military model. As an example of high and fancy finish as applied to revolvers their exhibit is unique. Considerable interest is attached to one of their revolvers on view here which saw two years' hard use in the Philippines, but which is apparently in as fine working order as when first taken out. Some of their fine models, decorated by Tiffany & Co., are beautiful in ornamentation.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co. has an attractive exhibit with furnishings of white enamel and green velvet. In their tasteful cases are found examples of everything they manufacture, from a 22 calibre rifle to the modern high power sporting rifle. The Winchester rifle is shown in all its many models, systems and calibres, and the display is an extremely fine one. In military rifles they are showing their 95 model box magazine in 30-40 and 303 Lee-Metford, and the Winchester-Lee "straight pull" in 236 calibre. They have an extensive exhibit in shot shells, metallic ammunition and rapid fire cases. The variety in the first two classes is almost endless and includes practically every size and style known to the trade. They show the manipulation of their guns by mounting in a case two rifles which are made to go through the operations of loading and firing by means of an electric motor. The Winchester space is perhaps the largest in the small arms class and reflects credit on its designers.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co. has made its exhibit almost strictly military in character and is showing such goods as would attract attention from military people principally. Forty different patterns of revolvers are shown, including all weights and calibres from a 32 pocket size to a 44 Russian target revolver. The "New Service," which is the weapon of both branches of our service, is shown in many calibres and lengths of barrel. The Colt automatic pistol attracts great interest and is the only example of its class at present made in this country. It is claimed that this arm fires five shots per second and weighs less than an army revolver. The automatic machine gun is represented by two models, one on tripod and one on field

mount. The Colt gun was the first machine gun taken in at the relief of Ladysmith and saw much use during the South African campaign.

Remington Arms Co. has a complete and interesting assortment of their well-known rifles on view. Their exhibit is arranged with a view to facilitate easy inspection, and this is most important when it is taken into account that over 150 arms are shown. These guns are arranged in three upright cabinets, two revolving stands and two horizontal cases. The old house of Remington has possibly turned out more military rifles than any other private armory in the United States, and a history of American gun making would be a history of Remington development.

A complete line of all their sporting and military products is shown. In double barrel shotguns they are displaying everything from a single barrel down to an automatic ejector hammerless. All models in both hammer and hammerless are shown weighing from 6 to 10 pounds, and in 10, 12 and 16 gauge. It seems impossible for the art of gun making to go further than the \$500 hammerless exhibited in one of their cases. It is a tribute to fine American workmanship. A new addition to their sporting rifle family is the Remington-Lee system adapted to a sporting rifle, and the result is a happy one. The complication of the usual sporting rifle is entirely overcome, and the reception recorded this model is an indication that the Remington armory enjoys the confidence of sporting as well as military circles. It is supplied 6.7 mm. 30-30, 30-40 Government, .303 or 7.65 mm. The Lee system as at present made by this company, is the original of all box magazine systems, the first patent being granted Lee in 1870.

The well known European systems are simply adaptations of Lee's invention. A complete assortment of the new small bore high power Remington is shown in all military models in present use. The larger bore black powder rifles are also here in full variety. The student of American gun development will recall that in the first engagement on record where magazine rifles were used by both sides (Lang Son Franco-Chinese war), the Chinese, carrying Lee rifles, thrice repulsed the French, who were armed with Kropatcheks. Over two million Remington rifles have been sent to different parts of the world and it is the arm to-day of nineteen different countries.

The American Ordnance Co.'s space is replete with interest to those concerned with heavy ordnance. They show examples of all their principal models: 3-inch naval gun on siege carriage, Hotchkiss 6-pdr. rapid fire, deck mount, 2 pdr. mountain gun, 2 pdr. yacht gun, 2 pdr. national guard gun, Hotchkiss automatic machine gun, 3 pdr. semi-automatic, and 1 pdr. automatic gun with limber carrying 300 rounds in clips of eight each. The 3-inch naval gun on exhibition has just been adopted by the Government. We understand that work is now in progress on an order for 250. The 1 pdr. automatic is the pattern now in use in South Africa, known by the Boers as the "pom-pom." A handsome model of the torpedo boat Arrow is part of the display. The armament of this boat was made by the American Ordnance Co. in their shops at Bridgeport, Conn. This company has facilities for turning out guns as large as 6 and 8 inch, and of even larger calibre if desired. They also manufacture projectiles of all classes and furnish reloading outfits for cases from 1 to 15 pounds.

Peters Cartridge Co. is unable to make an elaborate exhibit of their goods owing to the lack of space, but considering its size the display is an interesting one. This cartridge company makes everything which goes into its completed product, including shot and felt wadding. The plant for the manufacture of 22-calibre gallery cartridges is exceptionally well outfitted and the company is giving great care to the manufacture of this little cartridge. Their highest grade shot will be known to the trade as the "Ideal" and is fitted with a high brass reinforcement and loaded with King's smokeless powder. Their "Referee" shell is loaded with King's semi-smokeless powder and is supplied at a slight advance in price over black powder loads. They also show record targets made with Peters ammunition.

The Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Co. is showing a Lewis range finder of their manufacture, 3 pdr. and 15 pdr. rapid fire gun.

The United States Projectile Co. has a full line of their projectiles on view.

Firth-Sterling Steel Co. shows among its regular line some projectiles which have been recovered after firing. One 13 inch semi-armour piercing shell was fired by the Oregon through 7 inches of Harvey plate.

They are exhibiting a novelty in the shape of a "capped" shell which is said to increase penetration 23 per cent. The cap is fitted to point of projectile and is designed to prevent deformation on impact. In addition to their extensive trade in the United States this company has a large export trade with foreign countries.

In the Bethlehem Steel Company's exhibit a bank vault made of Harveyized nickel steel and set up complete attracts great attention. After Nov. 1st the vault is to be sent to St. Louis for the Mercantile Trust Co. of that city.

Continental Iron Works show specimens of welded steel plate work, Morrison suspension furnaces and Fox corrugated furnaces.

Gruson Iron Works have two exhibits, one a large model of the Gruson turret, which is placed between the two ordnance buildings, and a working model in the West ordnance building. The turret is full size and represents a revolving Gruson turret for coast defense for two 12 inch guns. Five of the sectional plates have been removed to show construction and arrangement of the interior. The entire turret is made of wood, but the counterpart is so good it has the appearance of steel. This exhibit is the centre of great interest, showing, as it does, the actual size and working of the Gruson turret. The small working model at the company's space is an exact counterpart and gives one a correct idea of this system for coast defence. Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Brazil, Switzerland and Roumania have adopted this method of defence.

Cataract Tool and Optical Co. show their telescope sights. They manufacture this sight to fit any make of rifle or field gun, and it not only increases accuracy, but brings objects nearer and plainer. The exhibit shows their sight fitted to a Lee-Metford, Krag-Jorgensen, Mauser, Mannlicher, Remington-Lee and Savage military model. During Government tests 1,000 rounds of high velocity ammunition fired from a service rifle failed to disturb or alter the lenses or mountings. These tests were made on ranges from 500 to 2,000 yards. While the ordinary sight is useful for accurate firing at a regular target, up to 2,000 yards, it is impossible to see a man, or even a small body of men, clearly at that range unless they are projected against the sky, or under some other favorable condition. With a telescope sight a man can be clearly seen at 2,000 yards even with an unfavorable background.

Horace See is showing in a small space the See ejector for elevating ashes and other matter from the holds of



ships. This apparatus is in use on a large number of vessels in the Government service and is almost indispensable to a modern equipment.

The Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co. attracts considerable interest with a fine working model showing a battleship coaling at sea by means of a Lidgerwood marine cableway. It is claimed that this is the first and only practical device which has ever delivered coal in a moderate sea to a warship. Under a headway of ten knots, a capacity of 50 tons per hour may be attained. The problem of coaling ships at sea has been for years a vexed one in all navies of the world. The official trial of the device by the British Government takes place early next month in the English Channel. The Italian and French Governments are also looking into it with the idea of adoption. The Russian battleship now building at Cramps will in all probability have one of these cableways in its outfit.

American Ship Windlass Co., in addition to many actual machines set up, are showing working models of many others. Their automatic towing machine is the only arrangement by which the strain on a towing hawser can be absolutely limited to prevent parting the hawser. Its action is entirely automatic and requires no handling whatever. Their "Winter" wharf drop, represented by a working model, is designed to move up and down at its outer end to meet the varying requirements of tide, and light or load vessels. One capable of supporting 20 tons can be raised or lowered easily by one man, using one hand only. Examples of their steam and electric capstans are also displayed, making a full exhibit of their manufactures.

Swift and Co., and Libbey, McNeil & Libbey have a camp of a cavalry escort train complete in all its appointments. An escort wagon is shown, filled with rations and mess chests, so packed as to show its contents at a glance. Three Krag-Jorgensen and a Colt revolver are stacked at one side. The space is carpeted with fresh moss.

Fulton & Walker Co. manufacture all types of ambulances, and are showing these and a new roller bearing for carriages which is capable of exact adjustment.

Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co. show their types of escort wagons and army ambulances.

Bloch Shoe Co. make a display of army boots and shoes in large variety of styles and weights.

Paul S. Reeves & Sons manufacture fine metal castings, and show at their exhibit propeller blades, torpedo tubes and gun torpedo castings. They also show examples of their special alloys.

John M. Corson, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., has one of his patent floored tents on exhibition. The object of his flooring is to raise the tent from the ground and is adapted for use in the Philippines and similar climates.

E. S. Ritchie & Son show a fine assortment of marine compasses of all sizes.

Any of the firms exhibiting will be glad to furnish complete catalogues and price lists on application.

I reserve an account of the exhibit of the Government Building for another week.

#### ADMIRAL EVANS REPRIMANDED.

The Navy Department has acted upon the subject matter of the complaint made by the Hon. Wm. E. Chandler against Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. It has reprimanded the Admiral, as will appear from the text of the following letter:

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.,  
Aug. 9, 1901.

Sir—The Hon. William E. Chandler, President of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, lately a Senator of the United States, and formerly Secretary of the Navy, has complained to the Department, as you are aware, of certain strictures upon himself in your book, entitled "A Sailor's Log."

The strictures in question are in the nature of aspersions upon the official conduct of the then (1884) Secretary of the Navy.

The text of your book it is not necessary here to recite. Nor is it needful to ask of you an explanation why you felt yourself justified in publishing what you have. It is obvious to any reader that you speak offensively of Secretary Chandler's action; that you impugn his motives, and otherwise traduce him in respect to orders given you by the Secretary in the discharge of the duties of his office.

You are informed that this deliberate publication of yours has justly incurred the displeasure of the Department. For an officer thus to attack a former head of the Navy Department because of orders given to him by that official, is to abandon the courtesy that should always characterize an officer of the Navy. If tolerated, it would unquestionably prove subversive of discipline. It would tend to bring the office itself into disrepute. The act is the more reprehensible in this instance because of your long experience in the Service.

It has become my duty, therefore, to censure you for this breach of the obligation imposed upon you as a commissioned officer of the Navy of the United States, which I accordingly do.

A copy of this letter will be furnished to the Hon. William E. Chandler.

Respectfully,  
F. W. HACKETT,  
Acting Secretary.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N.,  
Washington, D. C.

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.,  
Aug. 9, 1901.

Hon. William E. Chandler,  
Waterloo, New Hampshire:

Sir—Referring to recent correspondence upon the subject of alleged strictures made by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans upon the conduct and motives of the Secretary of the Navy in 1884, published in his book, entitled "A Sailor's Log," I have the honor to inform you that the Department regards this action of Admiral Evans as deserving of reproof.

Accordingly, the Department has censured that officer, as will appear from a copy of letter to him of this date, herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,  
F. W. HACKETT,  
Acting Secretary.

Admiral Evans has acknowledged, under date of Aug. 10, 1901, his receipt of letter of Acting Secretary Hackett.

Concord, N. H., July 15, 1901.

To the Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy:  
Sir—Referring to my letter to you, of June 1 last, in reference to Admiral Robley D. Evans's strictures upon me in his volume entitled "A Sailor's Log" (Pages 232 and 233), I wish to say that I much regret that the Admiral, who was furnished with a copy of the letter

on June 6, has not chosen to withdraw or qualify his strictures, on being reminded of the fact that he was relieved from duty as lighthouse inspector, on July 14, 1884, only by reason of the request of the Hon. Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, under whom he was serving, and not at all by reason of any opinion or desire of mine.

By order of April 7, 1882, Commander Evans, on April 30, had been detached from direct service in the Navy, and on May 1 ordered to act as assistant inspector, and on June 30, as inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District, serving under the Treasury Department. At a Cabinet meeting, in July, 1884, Secretary Folger informed me that he desired Evans's service no longer, and he asked me to detach him. I objected, and explained to him the gravity of the request.

I said, in substance, that while his desire without reasons was sufficient for me, there would be trouble, if he caused the detachment; that the naval officers had come to consider themselves as entitled to remain on certain kinds of pleasant duty for terms of about three years and resisted any attempts to change their duty prematurely; that the discipline of the Navy was very lax, and the officers were largely self-governing; that reforms could not be hastily effected, and that it would cause him and me great personal annoyance if he persisted in his request; and I advised him not to do so. He deliberated, said that he would take the responsibility, and that he insisted that Evans should be called from duty under the Treasury Department.

Of course I complied, and on July 14, 1884, issued the order detaching Evans and placing him on waiting orders in the usual form. Thereupon, as I predicted, commotion arose. Friends of Evans protested. There was correspondence, courteous and discourteous, on the part of Congressmen, although none on the part of Evans; certainly not with the Navy Department.

Secretary Folger conversed with me on the subject, and informed me of his reasons for asking Evans's detachment, and I made some inquiries as to their correctness. At last he said that he could not stand the pressure upon him, and hoped I would revoke the order. I asked him if he had found the reasons to be unsound, and he said he had not, but he repeated that he could not resist the importunities of Evans's friends. After some delay I reminded him that I had distinctly warned him of the obstacles ahead before the order of detachment was made; and I said that when I did this it was purely a Treasury Department question, but that soon after it became a Navy Department question, and that I should decide it as such and not revoke the order.

While the public and private agitation of the question whether the order should be revoked was going forward, and during my absence from Washington, Commander Evans obtained from the Acting Secretary leave of absence with permission to go abroad for one year. Until I decided whether or not further action in his case was required I did not mean he should go out of the country, and I promptly revoked the order. Later he was informed that he might have the leave, but he had concluded to enter into lucrative employment by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and so did not desire a renewal of the permission.

The facts alleged by Admiral Evans in his book on Page 232, that men were being appointed for the lighthouse work for political services rendered, which appointments he tried to prevent; that political assessments were being made upon the light keepers, which he directed them not to pay; that he refused to pass a disreputable fellow for light keeper, and that report was made to me that he was interfering with political conditions in the Fifth District, I never heard of until I read his book. No one of them is true, as far as my knowledge goes.

In the report of the Secretary of the Navy of Nov. 20, 1882, under the title "Favoritism in the Navy," there is recorded a statement of the principles which governed the orders to naval officers, at least during my term of three years, and which was never once disregarded to my knowledge. The paragraph is as follows:

"Military administration should be controlled by neither personal, social nor political motives. The orders to every naval officer should be determined after, first, a consideration of the public interests, and, secondly, an impartial comparison of the record and services of the officer with those of other officers of like grade. If unjust orders are issued the officer can freely state the injustice directly to the Secretary, asking a reconsideration, and his representation will have due and candid consideration."

"The interference of others, if to secure only what is right, is unnecessary; if to accomplish what is wrong, is intolerable. An officer who will procure or knowingly allow such undue interference may be charged with unbecoming conduct. Nevertheless, the practice has prevailed of soliciting and procuring favoritism for officers by such devices and with such pertinacity and influence as to create a systematic plan, resistance to which may make unenviable the position of the head of the Department, but if it is allowed to continue the naval Service will eventually become fatally demoralized. The effort will be made to order the detail of officers of the Navy with as much justice and impartiality as the lot of humanity will admit."

When Commander Evans was relieved from duty there was only one proper course open to him if he was dissatisfied. He should have addressed himself to the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Navy, complaining of seeming injustice, and asked for reasons and redress. He would have received a suitable reply, and complete justice would have been done to him. The President and the Secretary had the right to give him such orders as they chose. He had the right, in due form, to complain of those orders to them and to no one else. Under our system both the President and Secretary are theoretically and actually accessible, by letter or in person, to the highest and the humblest officer and seaman in the Navy. They will, when thus properly asked, politely give or withhold the reasons for their orders, acting as they may think due courtesy to their fellow servant of the Government and correct military administration requires.

This simple principle Commander Evans well understood, and he defied it. He deliberately declined to act upon it, and resorted to other and incorrect and intolerable methods. These producing no results, he chose to keep silent and wait for more than sixteen years, without a written word of complaint, or any legitimate attempt to secure the righting of a wrong which, he says, was unjust punishment; and, in 1901, for revenge, at a safe distance in time, he enters the public press with a libel upon the Secretary of the Navy, who, in 1884, gave him the orders of which he made no proper, straightforward, or honorable complaint when they were issued. But I am still alive, and if he now wishes to know why Secretary Folger desired to have him detached from lighthouse duty, the reasons are, and always will be, subject to his call. His publication

of his libel upon me is conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

A few more words are necessary: Admiral Evans desires to have it appear that he was persecuted for political reasons. This also is not true. Until after March 4, 1885, I did not know that he was or claimed to be a Democrat. I have known of only three or four naval officers who claimed recognition of Mr. Cleveland because they were Democrats. I have never known of any naval officers who claimed favors of a Republican Administration on the ground that they were Republicans.

The qualification based upon Democracy and persecution for Democracy's sake being set up in Commander Evans's behalf, Secretary Whitney on March 14, 1885, restored him to duty as Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District. On April 7, 1885, with Admiral Belknap, in whose behalf Democracy had also been claimed, and with Mr. Herman Winter, he became a member of the board charged with the duty of reporting that the Dolphin was structurally weak, and was a worthless ship, and he did his Democratic duty in that connection. He has been recognized and favored as a Democrat by Democratic Administrations; he has never been persecuted or punished or in any way unjustly treated by Republican Administrations, but has been given service of the highest importance. Far be it from me, however, to say that Admiral Evans has been unduly favored by any Administration.

When I examine the aforesaid book, "A Sailor's Log," my pride in the glory which came to my country through the naval victories of war with Spain is unbowed, and when I read his frank admissions that he, almost alone, in 1882, changed our naval construction from wooden to steel ships, and thus originated our new Navy; in December, 1897, induced Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to prepare the Navy for the approaching storm of war; in 1898 persuaded you with Mr. Roosevelt's assistance, to provide our fleet in Cuban waters with torpedo boat destroyers and guard boats; and, above all, on July 3, 1898, commanding the battleship Iowa, discovered Cervera's fleet coming out of Santiago harbor and destroyed it, I feel that liberal allowances should be made by all true Americans for any mistakes in the smaller transactions of life which may be made by our greatest self-confessed and self-recorded naval hero of the war of 1898. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

#### RETURN OF THE INGALLS.

The U. S. Army transport Ingalls, which sailed from New York on August 10 for Manila, via the Suez Canal, put back to port next day in a leaky condition. All went well with her until about 9 o'clock on Saturday night. A fresh breeze and a southwesterly swell set the transport to pitching and rolling. She shipped water fore and aft, and every time she heeled to port or starboard she scooped up barrels of brine. Water, it is also said, came into her saloon and into the staterooms and galley and leaked through the four cargo ports. She was heavily loaded and was in charge of Capt. J. T. Davidson, quartermaster, U. S. A. There were passengers aboard, and a cargo of many tons of horseshoe nails, commissary stores and hospital supplies. Among the supplies are five hundred iron bedsteads to be distributed among the hospitals on the islands. It is expected that the trip to Manila will take about seventy-two days. The Ingalls, it is asserted, was too heavily loaded. She is known as a heavy roller and a cranky ship, and the addition of an upper deck has not added to her sea-going qualities. She was originally the British steamship Clearwater, built to run between Belize and New Orleans, for the Louisiana Lottery Company. She is wedge-shaped, built for speed and has fine engines and boilers. When she took 400 soldiers to San Juan on one occasion, she is said to have gone nearer to showing her keel than any other vessel in West Indian waters. The Ingalls tumbled over in the Erie Basin last June while being hauled out on the balance dock. Three men were killed or died of injuries received in the accident and quite a number were less seriously injured. The cargo ports were not provided with rubber gaskets as they should have been. These will be supplied, and the vessel relieved of some of her cargo, when she will resume her voyage.

#### U. S. DOCK AT SUBIG.

The Hong Kong "China Mail" of July 8 says: "Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., arrived by the Diamond from Manila to-day. Lieutenant Niblack, who, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, was naval attache in Berlin, is one of those men who ought to go far in his profession. Since coming out to the Philippines, he has been entrusted with very responsible work by the Navy Department, his latest special duties being connected with the survey of Subig Bay for the new U. S. Dockyard and naval station; and we understand he takes home the detailed scheme which is destined to give the United States one of the finest and best-equipped naval stations in the Far East. Its ease of access, depth of water, facility for dock construction and natural adaptability for defense by land and sea make Subig an ideal situation for a naval and coaling station commensurate with the requirements of the large force of U. S. naval ships in these waters. It will be remembered that the Spanish Admiral Montojo, went out from Manila Bay to seek refuge in Subig when he heard of Dewey's threatened advance from Hong Kong; but the Spaniards had neglected their opportunities, the boasted defenses of the place existed only on paper, as the Spanish squadron crept back timorously to the fancied security afforded by the big guns at Cavite and Port Sangley."

Lieut. Col. C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., exposes scheme of a man in India who induced the German Reformed Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., to contribute money to dig wells for the poor of India. Colonel McCauley, who had been induced to act as trustee for the funds raised, was so suspicious of the man that he held on to the funds, so that nothing has been lost. Colonel McCauley now suggests that the money contributed for wells be spent to build a mission church in China, and concludes: "I believe that all members who contributed to this charity will be glad to learn that while we were deceived in the man from India, there has been no loss in our stewardship by this delay, but rather a gain, and the money which was contributed will be used for very worthy purpose."



## SAILERS OR STEAMERS FOR TRAINING.

The last number of the "Proceedings of the Naval Institute" contains a letter from Capt. F. E. Chadwick, President of the Naval War College, advocating sailing ship training for the navy. Fifteen officers to whom the letter was sent approved of the views expressed by Captain Chadwick. Captain Chadwick thinks that the sailing ship training makes character and produces the handy man and the active man. The whole tendency of his letter is to magnify the importance of the training with sails as peculiarly adapted to the development of desirable, manly qualities rather than bookishness in the sailor.

Captain Charles D. Sigsbee alone appears in the discussion in the negative. He says that it takes too long to make a seaman of the old kind to attempt to get him through the training stations, and thinks that if we want a "seaman" who "is seven-tenths soldier and mechanic, then the best place to make him is not on board a sailing ship." For the ships of to-day men are needed to perform new duties.

"It would not be thought necessary on shore in haying-making to keep a man at the old-fashioned scythe for six months in order to educate him up to a seat on a mowing machine." That illustration about epitomizes Captain Sigsbee's whole argument. The necessity for knowledge of sails seems to him likely to pass with the abandonment of their use. The training on sailing ships is good, as gymnastics, but he thinks that setting-up drill and plenty of practice with oars, instead of resort to steam launches, would keep up the muscular form of the men.

Preparing a boy for service on sailing ships to put him on a man-of-war for which he had no training confronts him "with sanitary conditions of which he is ignorant, with a complex terminology, routine, and construction, and also a multitude of duties and an all-pervading and rigid discipline" that discourage him.

It is his opinion that much time is wasted at Annapolis in teaching seamanship with sailing ships, and frankly admits that the influences for sails were too strong for him when he undertook to make a new definition of the word, suggested by the modernization of the fleet. The fight to keep sails reminds him of the efforts to prevent other new things—rifles for smooth-bore guns, metal for ships' hulls instead of wood, and steel for iron. He has held his views for fifteen years, and he says that they are nearer realization than they were fifteen years ago. He would not bring up the naval apprentice on antiquities to prepare him to understand modern construction and modern terminology.

## OPERATIONS AT NANTUCKET.

For the second time this season landing drills by vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron have been held in Nantucket Bay. The second camp was established by the marines on Aug. 10, guns landed by the blue-jackets, and the island put in a state of defense. Previous to the landing drills, the vessels of the squadron engaged in target practice against an old, condemned light-ship which was anchored off Gay Head.

Each warship took her turn in firing, and the old craft was riddled. The 13-inch guns were used against the hulk at 4,000 yards, and for the smaller ones two ships steamed in to within 2,000 yards.

The Alabama was in quarantine on Aug. 11 on account of three cases of mumps. The ship had part of her crew on shore at the time. They were ordered aboard, and the patients sent to a retreat two miles from camp, where they were ordered kept till all danger is over.

Rear Admiral Higginson has been giving the blue-jackets a chance on shore, and it is his intention to have them go through all the maneuvers. Admiral Higginson is deeply interested in the shoals around Great Round Lightship, and has the survey steamer Blake now on the grounds surveying and buoying out the narrow channel, as he wants to prove that there are two entrances to Nantucket Bay without going in by the circuitous route. The fleet will remain at Nantucket until Aug. 24th or 25th, and then proceed to New York. Drills have been held daily, and early on the morning of Aug. 12 the order to arm and away boats was given on the several warships, and in wonderfully quick time the blue-jackets were ashore helping to repel an imaginary attack on the island. An open air concert ashore, given by the band of the Kearsarge, was highly enjoyed.

Capt. C. G. Long, U. S. M. C., fleet marine officer of the squadron, in an official report on the land operations at Nantucket last July, among other things says: "On July 8, about 2.15 p. m., marines were landed from the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama and Massachusetts, and occupied a position near Great Point, that locality from light house to southward having been shelled by the squadrons previous to landing and the imaginary enemy driven to the southward."

The force ashore under my command consisted of 11 officers and 211 marines and sailors. Capt. G. C. Thorpe was appointed adjutant and signal officer; Lieut. R. C. Dewey, commissary and quartermaster and in charge of special detachment; Asst. Surgeon Williams, medical officer; Naval Cadet W. K. Wortman, beachmaster. Co. A, Captain Magill, Lieutenants Clinton and Calvoresses, Co. B, Captain Lee, Lieutenants Rixey and Monell. Stations were given in case of attack, and all took great interest in their work. The landing was of great value to officers and men. Under the admirable preliminary arrangements the work was enabled to be carried out in the most expeditious manner.

A line of defense was at once established across the neck south of landing and position where fortifications were to be placed. An outpost was established to northward, also a signal station for communication with the fleet. Positions were selected for the 5-inch rapid-fire guns, also for the six and three pounders, the latter guns being placed on the flank attacks. About 2.30 p. m. the guns were started from the ships and the marines were preparing the ground for their platforms, also working on fortifications and magazine. At 10.30 p. m. the 5-inch gun from the Alabama was mounted and ready for firing with the exception of elevating gear, which was not in order, probably owing to bad fitting of parts. This gun was fired next morning about 4 a. m., but its elevating gear was still defective. This was remedied a little later by changing certain parts. The 5-inch gun from the Kearsarge was fired at 7.45 a. m., July 9, and was in perfect working order. The 5-inch gun from the Alabama was transported from water's edge to position in a cradle, which was run on rollers over sectional wooden ways about thirty feet long and built under specifications from the U. S. Naval Torpedo Station, Newport. It is doubtful if rollers would be successful with a much larger gun, or in case the incline was very steep, in which case the cradle as originally

made, with guide pieces on inner edges, and running on ways well greased with beef tallow would certainly be successful. The 5-inch gun from Kearsarge was simply dragged over the ground on planks, and much time was lost in transportation. For transportation of a 5-inch gun on shore, a pair of five feet wheels with strong axles and pole would prove the most efficient, making the rims of wheels about five inches wide. Torpedo tubes for automatic torpedoes were mounted on platforms. The shallow water rendered the firing of the torpedoes impracticable. All guns were mounted by the sailors under officers from their respective ships.

Trenches were dug and the camp placed in a defensive condition. A magazine was built between the 5-inch guns and a little to the rear. The parapet and ramp were riveted with bags of sand. The 5-inch guns were mounted about 75 feet apart and 25 feet above sea level. The 6-pounders were about 100 yards to northward elevation of 50 feet and the 3-pounders about 100 feet to southward. The camp was laid out by Capt. L. J. Magill in two company streets. Kitchen, hospital and store tents and latrines were established at once. Wells were driven, but no good water was found in the vicinity. The camp was well protected against flank or other attack. The work was done by the marines and sailors was most creditable and shows what can be done in case of necessity. Obstacles consisting of abatis, piles, etc., were placed and land mines put in position. A cable was run to the flagship on July 9 and telephonic communication established by our signal corps between flagship, camp and Nantucket.

On July 16 the guns were dismantled and transported to beach. One 5-inch gun was dismantled and laid on beach in one hour and five minutes, five rounds having been fired just previous to dismantling. On afternoon of 17th camp was broken and a few hours after everything was on board. The marine class had no difficulty in handling, connecting up and firing the naval defense and land mines and all signal men and special details were made from this class. A land mine was exploded on July 15 and a chain of them across the neck would certainly have disconcerted the enemy. Lieut. R. C. Dewey had immediate charge of mines under Captain Thorpe and he also acted as commissary and quartermaster. Rations were commuted and by a judicious use of the money the men's fare was very good. There was no sickness, due to the duty on shore and the few accidental cases were promptly attended by the medical officer. Three boats were turned over to the camp, and Naval Cadet Wortman appointed beachmaster.

## THE VERMONT AND COLUMBIA.

Aside from the fact that as receiving ship of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Vermont has down the pennants of more flag officers than any other vessel of the Navy, there is nothing in her career which is especially inspiring. In fact, to use a current phrase, the Vermont has been a hoodoo from the start. It was thirty years after her keel was laid at the Boston Yard in 1818 before she was finally launched. Then the day of steam navigation was seen to be approaching and again advance on her construction halted. The only memorable voyage she ever made was in 1861, under Commander A. S. Baldwin, when she was ordered to Port Royal, S. C., to be dismantled for use as a depot vessel. She was nearly wrecked that day, and the 1,210 men on board, mostly recruits on their first voyage, seasick and miserable, were forced to work for their lives at the pumps. She managed to make Port Royal, where she remained until the end of the Civil War and until she was ordered to New York as a storeship in 1865. There she has remained to this day, serving as a sort of floating office and boarding house and gathering through long years a large and undesirable assortment of disease germs.

A board has investigated the Vermont and the Columbia and reported to the Department on their condition. Many statements that are erroneous or misleading have crept into the discussion of the attitude of the Engineering Bureau toward the Columbia. Admiral Melville is not opposed to her use, but on the other hand, believes it a wise change, provided a member of the Engineering Corps can be placed in charge of the machinery, to keep it in thorough repair and efficiency. Under such circumstances, the Columbia would be in far better shape than if laid up in ordinary. It would serve as a training ship for recruits who would thus have before them at the start and be required to assist in the manipulation of one of the most modern types of fighting vessels. With the irregular and too often insufficient amounts allowed for the maintenance of navy yards, the men available to care for such a ship necessarily become reduced in number and efficiency, and to depend upon them alone would be to condemn the Columbia to the ruin which always accompanies neglect.

The board which inspected the condition of the U. S. S. Columbia last week at the New York Navy Yard, reports that the vessel, having been in ordinary for many months with only such care and attention as was necessary to preserve her from deterioration; will not be ready to receive men until she has been thoroughly cleaned. The work is now in progress, and will require twelve days from the 9th for completion. The general overhauling of the pumps, drainage, sanitary, and ventilation systems will require about eighteen days before the vessel cannot be occupied.

The board suggests the practicability of berthing and messing the crew of the Vermont upon her upper deck while fumigating her lower decks, hold and storeroom, with a view to having the use of the Vermont after fumigation. The Department is advised, however, that fumigation will only be temporarily effective in rendering innocuous the source of disease on the Vermont, and that, though she might be thoroughly fumigated now, the winter season, with the poorer ventilation on board and the heating of the ship, will undoubtedly bring about fresh epidemics.

It has been further stated by the board that, while the ship's machinery and other parts of her are in need of thorough cleaning, the only really necessary work at present is in connection with the fire pumps, drainage and sanitation. The cost for the work on her during the eighteen days is estimated at \$9,680, this being exclusive of work done upon her boilers and other repairs, which it will take sixty days to complete at a cost of \$11,200.

The United States Government on Aug. 12 took formal possession of the site which has been secured for the naval station at Charleston, S. C., and the raising of the flag marked the first occupation. The dry dock, the plans for which have already been approved, will be erected at a cost of \$1,250,000.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. S. Petrel, Comdr. E. H. Gheen, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14, from Manila, by way of Yokohama and Honolulu. She will undergo much-needed repairs at Mare Island.

Successful communication by wireless telegraph has been established between Nantucket, Mass., and South Shoal Lightship.

The monitor Amphitrite, Capt. E. S. Houston, from New Bedford for Boston, anchored in Chatham Roads Aug. 14 in a disabled condition, and had to be towed in. The condenser valve was out of order.

The British warship Icarus, at Victoria, B. C., was ordered to leave Aug. 16 for Panama. She will remain there until the settlement of the present trouble, when she will proceed to England.

The gunboat Machias, Comdr. Nathan Sargent, sailed from Hampton Roads for Colon Aug. 14.

It is understood that the contractors for the protected cruiser Charleston, the Newport News Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, have submitted to the Board on Naval Construction for approval, a set of general plans for that vessel, re-designing certain portions of the ship to conform with changes which will be made in her motive power and boilers. No determination will be arrived at for some weeks, but it is generally believed that the modifications will meet the approval of the Navy Department.

A party of naval officers this week visited the Maryland Steel Works, at Sparrow's Point, Md., to witness the launching of the three new torpedo boat destroyers, the Truxton, Worden and the Whipple. Among them were Rear Admiral Endicott, Naval Constructors Smith and Taylor, Mr. Darin Greene, Comdr. F. H. Bailey, Lieut. C. E. Rommel, Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Parks, Prof. Chas. S. Smith, Chief Clerk W. H. H. Smith, Asst. Judge Advocate Hanna and Lieutenant Veeder.

As we announced last week, the Alvarado has changed the scene of her recruiting labors to Chesapeake Bay, her search for recruits along the North and South Carolina coasts not having been successful. She expects better luck in her new recruiting waters.

It is expected that the Illinois will go in commission about Sept. 10. At the present time there are only 57 vacancies in her complement of 492. No men are being detailed to this vessel who have not fully three years to serve, as it is the intention of the Bureau of Navigation to revert to the old practice of putting ships in commission with officers and crew who have fully three years to serve, and endeavoring to retain intact the complement during the entire commission of three years, as the practice which was necessarily brought about during the Spanish-American War of frequently transferring men and officers from one vessel to another has worked very much to the detriment of the efficiency of vessels. Very petty officers desiring to be detailed to the Illinois will have to enlist before the first of September, as it is expected to have her complement entirely full upon that date. This detail is now on board the Franklin.

The U. S. collier Brutus, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, which arrived at New York a few days ago from Manila, had a homeward bound pennant 278 feet long. She also carried the body of Comdr. Charles Olden Allibone, U. S. N., who died last April. The body was shipped to Altoona, Pa., for burial.

The Navy Department is informed that the torpedo boat destroyer Bainbridge, built by Nease & Levy, at Philadelphia, will be launched on August 27.

From the latest reports received at the Navy Department, the Prairie and Olympia will be ready for commissioning in October. Orders were issued from the Bureau of Navigation on the 14th to assemble crews for these two vessels on board the Wabash at Boston. Men enlisting on the other receiving ships will be transferred to the Wabash for detail to these vessels. No men will be placed on the detail for the Olympia who have not three years and six months to serve. Men for the Prairie must have over one year to serve.

The reports of examination of candidates for warrant machinist are coming in from the Asiatic Station, and it is expected that the fifty warrant machinists allowed by the last Congress will be appointed some time in October. The Navy is in need of good machinists, and is enlisting machinists at all the recruiting offices, and sending them at once on board of battleships in order that they may receive instruction which will qualify them for promotion at the earliest date possible. The Bureau of Navigation is making every effort to get some good machinists for torpedo boat service.

Naval War College schedule for week ending Aug. 17: Monday, 12th—Conference on Tactics, and "American Interests in China," Hon. Sheridan P. Read. Tuesday, 13th—Law Situations, Tactical Game, Battle Problem, Main Problem, and "Santo Domingo," Major H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C. Wednesday, 14th—Conference on Tactics, and "Naval Reconnaissance," Lieut. John M. Ellicott, U. S. N. Thursday, 15th—Strategic Situation, Battle Problem, Strategic Situation, Tactical Game, and "Naval Reconnaissance," John M. Ellicott, U. S. N. Friday, 16th—Battle Problem, Main Problem, Law Situations, Tactical Game and "Observations in the Philippines," Rev. Percy S. Grant. Saturday, 17th—Strategic Game.

Commander Edward M. Hughes, U. S. N., who commands the U. S. S. Enterprise, used as a Massachusetts school ship, writing from the Gulf of Finland July 25 says: "We left Copenhagen at noon on July 13, and reached St. Petersburg July 18. The weather experienced in the Baltic and in the Gulf of Finland was exceptionally fine. We were given an excellent berth at St. Petersburg close up to the Nicholas bridge, near the center of the city. On the afternoon of July 19 the German training ship Charlotte came up, and moored just below us. She carried a crew of about 500 men and 50 naval cadets. Prince Adelbert, the third son of the German Kaiser, is a cadet on board the Charlotte; he paid a short visit to the Esar at Peterhoff on Sunday afternoon, July 21, and on July 23 the Esar visited the German ship, in honor of which event both the Charlotte and the Enterprise full-dressed ship with flags, rainbow fashion, and manned yards and rail respectively. The cruise is two months old, and we have not yet parted a rope yarn. At Copenhagen I instituted inquiries regarding the tolls for passing through the Kiel ship canal, and was so impressed with the saving, both in time and money, that will result in leaving the Baltic via the ship canal, that I now propose going to Hohenau (near Kiel) with that end in view."

A correspondent of the New York "Times" refers to the records in proof of the error of John D. Weeden, of Florence, Ala., who has recently given a circumstantial account of the alleged capture of Admiral Dewey when a lieutenant at the attack on Port Hudson, in March, 1863. This writer says: "None of the contemporary accounts of the engagement at Port Hudson mentions Dewey's capture, while many of them give a



detailed relation of the events, including the part taken in them by the young lieutenant. The correspondent of the New York Herald describes the blowing up of the Mississippi as follows: "Captain Smith and Lieutenant Dewey were the last to leave the ship. She had been fired both forward and aft, and Lieutenant Dewey was in the boat at the port gangway waiting for the captain, when the latter expressed the wish that the wardroom should be examined once more, to see if the fire kindled there was burning properly. At this instant a heavy shot, striking the starboard side of the ship, passed entirely through her, coming within a foot of the stern of the boat in which Lieutenant Dewey was sitting. It was only necessary for him to look through the hole that the shot had made to ascertain that the wardroom was in a blaze, and on reporting such to be the case, Captain Smith was satisfied and left the good ship to her fate."

A broken piston rod and cylinder head completely disabled the torpedo boat Cushing in the manoeuvres of the torpedo boat flotilla off Newport.

Justice Clabaugh, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, on Aug. 14 dismissed the petition of Coal Passer Tegeler, U. S. Navy, who appealed from conviction by a court-martial and sentence to imprisonment for three months for refusing to obey an order given him by Lieut. Comdr. S. G. Hopkins, of the District of Columbia Naval Militia. An appeal has been taken to the Court of Appeals, and in the meantime Secretary Long will be asked to parole Tegeler pending the final judgment.

A silver loving cup was presented to the torpedo Bailey at Newport, R. I., Aug. 12, by relatives of the late Rear Admiral Theodor Bailey, U. S. N., after whom the torpedo boat is named. Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Capt. French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., who is a relative of Rear Admiral Bailey, made the formal presentation to Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, commanding the Bailey. The cup is a massive one, standing eighteen inches high. It has three handles and bears engravings of the late Rear Admiral and the torpedo boat and this inscription: "It was a contest of iron hearts in wooden ships against iron bows, and iron hearts won." Following the exercises luncheon was served, and the company went for a brief sail on the torpedo boat Morris. Among those present were William Whipple, of Long Island, son of Major Whipple, U. S. A., and a grandnephew of Rear Admiral Bailey; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward M. Shepherd, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry C. Taylor, Commander and Mrs. Newton E. Mason, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Corwin P. Rees, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. John M. Orchard, Captain and Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Captain and Mrs. John J. Hunter, Count Colloredo Mansfield and Lieutenant Boleno, of the Austrian Navy.

Assistant Secretary Hackett has declined to give the newspaper men any further information as to the witnesses before the Schley court of inquiry, and calls attention to the fact that no one but the court, which meets Sept. 1, can tell who will be called.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett, on the request of the Secretary of State, on Aug. 16, ordered the U. S. S. Ranger to proceed from San Diego, where she has been on survey duty since April 27, to Panama. The Iowa is now on her way thither, having left Bremerton for San Francisco.

The Navy Department has selected Joseph Langley to be Government pilot for all U. S. vessels on the Yangtze River, China. He will be stationed at Wosung. This is a departure from custom for our Navy, although it has been for years the practice of foreign nations. Mr. Langley is said to be well qualified for his task, having previously served in a like capacity for the British Navy.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

### MAIL FOR WARSHIPS.

Mail for United States Warships in the waters of the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

Mail for United States Warships stopping at other foreign ports is subject to the foreign postage rates and conditions.

Mail for United States Warships addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York is promptly forwarded to destination by first opportunity.

Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address North Atlantic Squadron at Nantucket, Mass.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief. KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. At Great Point, Nantucket, Mass.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Great Point, Nantucket, Mass.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Newport News, Va. Address there. Will be commissioned Sept. 15.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Great Point, Nantucket, Mass.

MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Lambert's Point, Va. Ordered to U. S. Colombia, South America, on account of revolution there. Address Lambert's Point, Va., until sailing; then hold mail.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Great Point, Nantucket, Mass.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Southampton, England, for docking and repairs.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. Left Colombo, Ceylon, Aug. 6 for Seychelle Islands. Proceeding to join European Squadron.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. Left Colombo, Ceylon, Aug. 6 for Seychelle Islands. Proceeding to join European Squadron.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Bahia, Brazil. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At San Francisco, Cal.

ABAREND, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. Aug. 3 arrived Honolulu, en route to San Francisco.

CONCORD, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. En route to Dutch Harbor.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Thomas A. Kearney. At Sausalito, Cal.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At Honolulu Aug. 1, returning to Pacific coast.

WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander. Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, Junior Squadron Commander. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron commander, Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickins. At Cavite, P. I.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Kure, Japan, to be docked and repaired.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. E. Stockton. At Cavite.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Cavite, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.

CAESAR (Collier, merchant officers and crew). At Cavite, P. I.

CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. At Brisbane, Australia.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Hong Kong, China.

FRIGATE, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Cebu, P. I.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Cavite, P. I.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. Left Cavite, P. I., Aug. 12, for Sydney, N. S. W.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Shanghai, China.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Iloilo, Manila, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tongku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Canton, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Kobe, Japan.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Uraga, Japan. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. Patrolling Samar, P. I.

POMPEY (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Cebu, P. I.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Cebu.

SATURN (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Manila, P. I.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward R. Barry. At Zamboanga, P. I.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Hong Kong.

WYOMING, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Cebu, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. Left Kobe, Japan, Aug. 5 for Guam.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Cavite, P. I.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

GUARDQUIL, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Gandara River, Samar, P. I. Co-operating with the Army.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. Off Mindanao.

MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. At Cavite.

MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. At Cebu.

PANAY, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan. At Cuyos.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. At Iloilo. Will proceed to Cuyos.

QUINROS, Lieut. Wm. B. Fletcher. On Vigan Station.

SAMAR, Lieut. Edw. T. Witherspoon. Off Mindanao.

URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. At Subig.

VILLALBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. At Plymouth, N. C. Address Norfolk, Va.

BAILEY (torpedo boat), Lieut. L. A. Chandler. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore. At Brooklyn, N. Y. Will go out of commission Aug. 25. Address Navy Yard, New York.

CASTINE, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Port Said, Egypt. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Returning to the United States.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. Left Colombo, Ceylon, Aug. 5 for Suez, Egypt, en route to the United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Belfast, Me. Address Portland, Me.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

HOLLAND (sub-marine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MARIETTA, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Naples, Italy, returning to United States. Hold mail.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Harbor Springs, Mich. Address there.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. Left Cavite, P. I., for San Francisco, where she will probably arrive Sept. 2, touching at Honolulu and probably at Guam. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

UNION, Chief Ben J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis ordered to command. At Portsmouth, N. H., repairing until about Sept. 1. Address there.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Bremerton, Wash. Cruising in Puget Sound. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Arrive Brest, France, August 10; leave August 15, and arrive Gibraltar, Aug. 23; leave August 27, and arrive Algiers, Sept. 3; leave Sept. 7, and arrive Tangier, Sept. 14; leave Sept. 15, and arrive Madeira, Sept. 23; leave Sept. 25, and arrive Trinidad, W. I., Oct. 25; leave Nov. 15, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 15; leave Nov. 23, and arrive Hampton Roads, Dec. 13. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; postage foreign.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Arrived Gib

raltar August 13; leave August 15, and arrive Queenstown, Ireland, or St. Mary's, Scilly Islands, August 20; leave August 24, and arrive Greenock Scotland, August 28; leave Sept. 3, and arrive Christiana, Norway, Sept. 7; leave Sept. 15, and arrive Helsingfors, Finland, Russia, Sept. 17; leave Sept. 21, and arrive Kronstadt, near St. Petersburg, Russia, Sept. 23; leave Sept. 25, and arrive Copenhagen, Denmark, or Kiel, Germany, Oct. 2; leave Oct. 5, and arrive The Hague, Netherlands, Oct. 10; leave Oct. 14, and arrive Plymouth, England, Oct. 17; leave Oct. 22 and arrive Madeira Islands, Nov. 3; leave Nov. 8, and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 17. After leaving Boston, address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard. Cruising with cadets. Leave Portland, Me., Aug. 14, and arrive at Capes Aug. 22; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28. Address Hampton Roads, Va.

CONSTITUTION, Capt. John J. Hunter. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. Left Newport, Aug. 10 for Portsmouth, Eng. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Newport, R. I. Address there. Itinerary: Leave Newport, R. I., Aug. 20, and arrive Ponta Delgada, Azores, Sept. 12; leave Sept. 21, and arrive Gibraltar Sept. 30; leave Oct. 5, and arrive Madeira Oct. 11; leave Oct. 19, and arrive Trinidad, B. W. I., Nov. 17; leave Dec. 1, and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 5; leave Dec. 15, and arrive San Juan, P. R., Dec. 30; leave Dec. 30, arrive Cacao, Jan. 2; leave Jan. 15, and arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22; leave Feb. 5, and arrive Guantanamo Bay, near Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 7; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Key West, Fla., March 2; leave March 6, and arrive Bermuda March 15; leave March 25, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. After sailing address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. The itinerary of the Hartford is as follows: Left Kiel, Germany, Aug. 10 for Gray's Reef, Eng.; leave Aug. 30 and arrive Lisbon, Portugal, September 3; leave September 13 and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 16; leave Sept. 23, and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., October 18; leave Sept. 23, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., October 25, 1901. Address during summer will be, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. All letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.

INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Address Newport News, Va. Cruising with cadets. Itinerary: Leave Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 15 and arrive Newport News, Aug. 20; leave Aug. 25 and arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.

LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At Newport News, Va. Address there.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Cruising in Puget Sound.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Newport, R. I. Address there. Itinerary: Leave Newport, R. I., Aug. 27 and arrive Gibraltar Sept. 21; leave Sept. 26 and arrive Naples, Italy, Oct. 10; leave Nov. 1, and arrive Villefranche, France, Nov. 7; leave Nov. 14 and arrive Gibraltar Nov. 24; leave Dec. 2 and arrive Barbados, W. I., Dec. 25; leave Jan. 16 and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 20; leave Jan. 30 and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 1; leave Feb. 17 and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18; leave March 11, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address after sailing for Gibraltar care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Port Royal, S. C., attached to Training School. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. On a cruise. Arrive Gravesend Aug. 14; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 30; arrive Funchal, Sept. 6; arrive Boston Oct. 21.

The address of the Enterprise from June 1 to Aug. 2 will be care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After Aug. 29 address Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. H. Reeder. On a cruise. The itinerary is as follows: Arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 14, leave Aug. 20; arrive Glen Cove, N. Y., Oct. 1. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 2, then care of Board of Education, 59th street and Park avenue, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnette. On cruise. Due at Cherbourg, France, August 7; leave August 17 and arrive Gibraltar August 31; leave September 7 and arrive Madeira September 18; leave September 22 and arrive Delaware Breakwater October 25. Address until September 15 care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; then 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT (will be replaced by the Columbia). Capt. A. S. Snow. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

#### TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

DU PONT, ERICSSON, FOOTE, PORTER, RODGERS, SHUBRICK, STOCKTON.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

#### COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

ALEXANDER, At Pichilingue Bay. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mex.

HANNIBAL, At Lambert's Point, Va. Address there.

JUSTIN, At Guam. Address Guam, Ladrone Islands.

LEONIDAS, At Lambert's Point, Va. Address Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

NERO, Proceeding with cargo of coal to U. S. Coal Station, Pichilingue Bay, Mexico, via Valparaiso. Arrived Valparaiso, Chile, Aug. 14. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Cruising in Alaska waters. Address care of Post Office, Seattle, Wash.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

AUGUST 2.—Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Coffman, detached War College; to Essex, as executive and navigator, upon arrival of that vessel at Newport, R. I.

Lieut. Comdr. W. McLean, Department's order, July 24, directing to report on Essex, revoked; detached Mayflower, to Machias, as executive and navigator, immediately.

Lieut. H. C. Mustin, to Norfolk Yard, Sept. 1, duty in connection with torpedo boats.

Lieut. F. H. Clark, detached Machias; to Franklin in connection with crew of Illinois, and on board Illinois when commissioned.

P. Asst. Paym. R. H. Woods, to Norfolk Yard, Sept. 10, as assistant to general storekeeper.

P. Asst. Paym. W. B. Isard, to New York Yard, Aug. 15, as assistant to general storekeeper.

P. Asst. Paym. D. Potter, to New York Yard, Sept. 15, as assistant to general storekeeper.



for temporary duty in office of general storekeeper; to Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, for temporary duty in Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; thence to Mare Island Yard, Oct. 1, for duty as assistant to general storekeeper.

Cable, Asiatic Station, Rear Admiral Remey, Cavite, P. I., August 9, 1901.

Ensign Lloyd S. Shapley, detached Isla de Cuba; to

Ensign Adolphus E. Watson, detached General Alava, to Frolic revoked; to Isla de Cuba.

A. B. Sen. Heinrich Seedorf, detached Manila, to General Alava, revoked; to Isla de Cuba.

AUGUST 10.—Ensign D. W. Knox, to Constellation, Sept. 1.

Lieut. J. F. Hubbard, detached from connection with training school for petty officers, Newport Training Station, Aug. 15; to Essex.

Paym. Clerk Dayton Fisher, appointed duty on Illinois, Sept. 15.

Paym. Clerk H. Legare Sanders, resignation, duty on Lancaster, tendered in telegram, Aug. 9, hereby accepted to take effect immediately.

Paym. Clerk H. Legare Sanders, appointed, duty on Alabama, report immediately.

AUGUST 11.—Sunday.

AUGUST 12.—Naval Cadets L. B. McBride, W. B. Fogarty, R. S. Manley, E. J. King and R. S. Keyes, detached Constellation, upon completion of course at Torpedo Station; to home, two weeks' leave.

Paym. Clerk Marcellus P. Coombs, appointed, duty on Lancaster, report immediately.

AUGUST 13.—Lieut. H. H. Christy, to Academy, September 1.

Naval Cadets G. C. Westervelt, A. G. Howe, C. A. Conway, I. J. Yates, A. Andrews, S. M. Henry, J. A. Furer and J. J. Hannigan, detached Constellation, upon completion of course at Torpedo Station; to home, two weeks' leave.

AUG. 14.—Lieut. I. C. Wettengel, commissioned lieutenant junior grade from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. A. Bronson, commissioned lieutenant junior grade from May 20, 1901.

Lieut. V. Blue, to home and wait orders. (Mare Island, Cal.)

Pay Insp. J. E. Cahn, commissioned pay inspector, from January 31, 1901.

Gun. C. Morgan, detached Torpedo Station; to Pensacola, September 1.

Gun. S. Chiles, detached Oregon, upon reporting of relief; to Constellation.

Gun. J. Donald, detached Constellation, September 15; to Torpedo Station, September 15.

Gun. A. S. Williams, detached Pensacola; to Oregon, as relief to Gunner Chiles.

W. Mach. J. Wilson, to Independence, September 1.

Paym. Clk. Jos. J. Cunningham, appointed to duty Philadelphia, report August 31.

CABLE FROM YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, 0101N

CABLE FROM YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, NAVAL HOSPITAL, AUGUST 14, 1901.

Comdr. F. M. Wise, died at Yokohama Hospital, August 14, 1901.

Cable, Asiatic Station, Rear Admiral Remey, received Aug. 16, 1901, Cavite, P. I.

AUG. 15.—Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers, detached Cavite Station; to command Brooklyn.

Lieut. Comdr. Theo. F. Burgdorf, detached New Orleans; to home.

Lieut. Andre M. Procter, detached Wilmington; to home.

Ensign John T. Bowers, detached Cavite Station; to New Orleans.

Med. Insp. Franklin Rogers, commanded by Medical Survey, detached Brooklyn; to home.

Surg. Jas. F. Gardner, detached Cavite Hospital; to Brooklyn temporarily.

P. Asst. Surg. Middleton S. Elliott, detached Annapolis; to Kentucky.

P. A. Surg. Edw. M. Shipp, assigned to Cavite Hospital.

Asst. Surg. Wm. H. Uiah, detached Glacier; to Annapolis.

Asst. Surg. Warren E. C. High, detached Kentucky; to Glacier.

Asst. Surg. John T. Kennedy, detached Marine Brigade; to Brooklyn.

Asst. Surg. Henry E. Odell, detached Cavite Hospital, to Marine Brigade.

Boatswain Ernest J. Brown, detached Glacier; to Manila.

Capt. Fdk. H. Delano, M. C., detached New York; to Marine Brigade.

Capt. Wendell C. Neville, M. C., orders to New York revoked.

1st Lieut. Austin C. Rogers, M. C., detached New York; to Marine Brigade.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 9.—Major C. L. McCawley, Asst. Quartermaster, ordered to proceed to Philadelphia on public duty in connection with the office of the Asst. Quartermaster in that city, and upon completion, to return to Washington and resume present duties.

AUG. 10.—1st Lieut. O. H. Rusk granted leave of absence for one month from 25th instant.

AUG. 12.—1st Lieut. Logan Poland ordered to proceed New York and report to Capt. P. H. Cooper, Presiding Officer of Court of Inquiry, upon completion of duty, to return to Washington, and report to the Brigadier General, Commandant.

2d Lieut. D. W. Blake ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., upon expiration of sick leave.

1st Lieut. W. R. Coyle detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk Va., and ordered to U. S. R. S. Richmond to command Marine Guard.

1st Lieut. James K. Tracy detached from Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

ATC. 13.—Capt. L. C. Lucas ordered to proceed to Sea Fort, New York, for duty in connection with selection of camp site, accommodations, etc., for Marine Corps team which is to compete for the Hilton Trophy, and upon completion to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Brigadier General, Commandant.

The Artillery School shall consist of a commandant, and

#### G. O. 59, AUG. 13, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Make the following corrections, page 19, Gen. Order No.

In column "Evening Dress coat sleeve," opposite "Navy Cadet," strike out "do" and insert "Same as on frock coat." In the same column, opposite "Chief Boatswain," strike out "do" and insert "No such dress." In same column, opposite "Clerk," strike out "No such dress" and insert "do."

F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

AUG. 8.—Leaves of absence granted 1st Lieut. P. W. Thompson, 30 days.

1st Lieut. O. G. Haines, 30 days.

Chief Engineer J. B. Coyle, 30 days.

Chief Engineer F. W. H. Whitaker, extension 30 days.

ATC. 12.—Lieut. Maher ordered home by wire account brother's illness.

ATC. 14.—Leaves of absence: 1st Lieut. F. H. Dimack, 10 days' extension.

1st Asst. Engineer L. T. Jones, 30 days.

Lieut. F. W. Phisterer, Art. Corps, who arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., last week from Fort Scriven, and afterwards left to visit relatives in Albany and New York, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week.

#### MORE OF THE PERRY EXPEDITION.

In the "Mermaid," published on board the U. S. S. New York, recently appeared an excellent article on Perry's expedition to Japan which gave March 8, 1854, as the date of the landing commemorated by the Japanese monument just dedicated, when in fact that was the date of the second landing. Mr. William Speiden, of the New York Custom House, a survivor of the expedition, corrects one of our correspondents who said that the father of the present Admiral Frederick Rodgers was present and says that the then Commander Rodgers visited Simoda, Japan, on the U. S. sloop-of-war Vincennes in May, 1855, when the Perry expedition had already returned to the United States. Mr. Speiden also says that neither Captain Mackenzie's father or Surgeon Guthrie's father, according to Commodore Perry's list, was attached to his expedition. At a later period they did visit Japan. Noting the errors that have crept into the various accounts of the Perry undertaking, Mr. Speiden, in the spirit of the true historian, cries out: "Will things ever get straight?" He should remember that a story nearly fifty years after is likely to contain mistakes, and he may well congratulate himself that so many good narrators are left among the survivors to set matters right.

We learn that the Rev. John Smyth Sewall, now a minister at Bangor, Maine, was captain's clerk on the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga with Commodore Perry, and increase G. Smith, now chief engineer on board the steamer Kansas City of the Savannah Line, was in the expedition, being a mere boy. Rear Admiral John H. Uphur, U. S. N., retired, regrets that amid all the deserved praise of Perry so little has been said of President Fillmore, whose hearty interest in the plans for winning over Japan insured the success of the expedition.

#### A RELIC OF THE OLD ARMY.

On the morning of the 9th of August, at "The Glen," near Boyce, Va., the summer residence of her son-in-law, Col. C. P. Porter, there passed away one of the most interesting characters of the old Army—Harriet R. F. Vinson, of Fort Myer, Va., widow of Mr. Charles Vinson, of Washington, D. C., and mother of Major Webster Vinson, paymaster, U. S. Army. Mrs. Vinson was formerly the widow of Capt. Erasmus Allyn Capron, 1st Artillery, who was killed in the Mexican War at the battle of Churubusco; mother of Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st Artillery, who died from the effects of the Cuban campaign, and grandmother of Capt. Allyn R. Capron, 7th Cavalry, who was killed in the battle of La Gausima, with Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and of Capt. David D. Porter, U. S. M. C., now at Cavite, and niece of the late Colonel Fanning, of the 4th Artillery. Of rare intellectual ability, Christian character, sympathetic and gentle, she is indeed an irreparable loss to her family who survive her in the beautiful home adjoining Fort Myer, and to numerous friends in Washington, where she was for many years a member of St. John's Church, and leaves many friends in Washington. At the time of her marriage she was considered the handsomest woman in the Army. The heroic bravery with which she bore the many sorrows of her life entitled her to the greatest admiration. The sweet life has closed beautifully; she fought the quiet side of life's battle, sending forth to the rougher side husband, sons, and grandsons. The interment took place in Arlington August 14.

#### TROUBLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

We regret to learn from the Manila papers that some friction has arisen between Hon. John A. T. Hull, Chairman of the House Military Committee, and some of the military authorities. Irrespective of the merits of the dispute it is unfortunate that Mr. Hull should get the impression that he had been treated with any less consideration than he thinks is his due. It would appear that Mr. Hull took offense because his family were not included in an invitation he received to take a place on the official section of the grand stand during the inaugural ceremonies of July 4, though no ladies, not even the Governor's wife, were admitted to this section because of the limited space. Mr. Hull is reported as saying on this occasion, loud enough for all to hear, "I have made lots of officers and can unmake them. I find the Army very different here to what I thought it was. This is only in line with the way I've been treated ever since I came to the Philippines."

The Manila "Times" says: "Everybody deplores the matter, especially his statement that this was in line with the way he had been treated ever since he came here. Mr. Hull has been entertained by many prominent people. A banquet was given to him at the Army and Navy Club soon after he arrived, and he has been dined by members of the Commission and others. Mr. Hull has received every recognition that could have been given him, although he came to the Philippines for private ends to look into some investments and not upon any official mission."

The Congressman is further reported to be greatly dissatisfied with the political conditions in the Philippines and the methods followed by the civil and military authorities.

#### SURGEON GEN. VAN REYEN'S RETIREMENT.

(From the New York "Medical Journal.")

The term of Surgeon General W. K. Van Reyren, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy Department, will expire Dec. 18. Dr. Van Reyren will be retired from service in November, 1902, under the law. His services during and since the Spanish War undoubtedly will secure for him a reappointment to the head of the bureau, and that reappointment will assure to him retirement with the rank and pay of a Rear Admiral. What the officers of the Medical Corps are interested in is what will become of the office after Dr. Van Reyren has been put on the retired list. After his retirement there will be available several medical directors, whose terms are approaching completion, and it is thought the President may choose one of these, and thus give to the fortunate man the chance to retire with the highest rank. But it is also suggested that the President may overlook the medical directors and select a medical inspector for the place.

Among guests at the Hotel Pemberton, Hull, none are more welcome than the Army officers from the various forts in the harbor. Fort Warren now has two companies of Coast Artillery, the second (commanded by Captain Chase) was drawn largely from Capt. Edward Brown's company, the 77th. Recruits are being drilled daily for both companies, 77th and 96th. Major Patterson is in command of this fort. The 10th Artillery Corps Band is being organized rapidly, and the concerts will be a feature later. The men are reaping the benefit of the circulating library furnished by Miss Helen Gould, two large boxes of books having recently arrived. Then, too, the Y. M. C. A. has established itself in the basement. The books, stationery, etc., are placed in charge of Private Hogan. The bowling alley is greatly enjoyed by the men, who use it except Friday evenings, when it is given over to the officers and their families. Captain Chase, who assumes command of the extra company, was formerly connected with the 2d Artillery.

The Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, attended the meeting of "Portland's Home Week" in Portland, Me., Aug. 15, and made an address filled with local allusion and reminiscences of his youth in his native town of Buckfield, where everybody who meets him even now addresses him as "John." He ventured to express the hope that in the far-off days the people would, in looking back to the beginning of the twentieth century, say some kindly words about the Secretary of the Navy. Bleas his dear heart, everybody is saying pleasant words about him now, for no more genial and kindly gentleman ever filled the office of Naval Secretary.

There is a standard joke about thieves carrying off redhot stoves, but this is equalled by the recent theft of two modern 6-inch Spanish guns at Santiago, Cuba. They were carried into a forest and broken up, but the thieves were captured and are now in jail.

Asst. Surgeon B. H. Dutcher, U. S. A., lately from the Philippines, joined at Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y., Aug. 9, and afterwards, under subsequent orders, left for Fort Hancock, N. J., for duty.

The 4th U. S. Cavalry, which sailed from the Philippines Aug. 5 on the transport Hancock, is due in San Francisco about Sept. 5.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, August 13.  
Transport Grant arrived yesterday. All are well.  
CHAFFEE.

San Francisco, August 12.  
Transport Sumner arrived 11th inst. with the following military passengers: Colo. Lobe, 14th Cav.; Garlington, Inspector General's Dept.; Lieut. Col. Kirkman, retired; Capt. Alvord, 20th Inf.; Barnhardt, 15th Cav.; Glasgow, 11th; Myer, 14th; Walker, 14th; Phillips, 15th; Smith, 20th Inf.; Wells, 20th; Lieuts. Humphrey, 17th Inf., and Potter, 12th Cav.  
Following officers Volunteer Regiments: Capt. Green, 39th; Hutchings, 37th; Burns, 43d; Schofield, 31st; Point, 36th; Boardman, 30th; Rice, 34th; Lieuts. Lipson, 33d; Underwood, 29th; Johnson, 46th; Ferguson, 36th; Power, 33d; Leaf, 43d; Major Armstrong and Capt. McDonald, Medical Dept.; Vols; 4 contract surgeons; 17 Hospital Corps men; 165 sick enlisted men; 4 discharged soldiers; 1 general prisoner.

Following deaths during voyage: Oscar F. Naylor, pvt., Hospital Corps, died Aug. 5, of pulmonary tuberculosis; Allen Anderson, pvt., Company B, 15th Inf., Aug. 11, of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis.  
YOUNG, Major General.

Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Aug. 15.  
Transport Rosecrans sailed at noon to-day from Seattle for Fort St. Michaels, Alaska, via Forts Liscum and Davis, with instructions to remain at St. Michaels until troops coming out of Alaska are assembled there; then bring them directly to Portland, Oregon; Lieut. Babcock, 7th Inf., in charge. Asst. Surg. W. H. Brooke, Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 7th Inf., privates Hospital Corps, 2 recruits 7th Inf., left from detachment, sailed on Egbert with 44 recruits. Co. G, Fort Liscum, 197, Cos. A and I, Forts Davis and St. Michaels.  
RICHARDS, A. A. G.

Manila, July 8.  
I have the honor to report the following casualties since last report:  
In engagement near Tulsapoc, Luzon, June 23, 1901.—William A. Rigby, pvt., 1st Co., Artillery, leg. moderate; in engagement at Luchan, Luzon, June 19, Joseph T. Harley, pvt., 1st Cav., left chest, severe; killed by natives near Santa Cruz, Cavite, February 15, 1901, bodies recovered May 24, 1901. Thomas M. Mathias, pvt., H. 4th Inf., killed in action; James R. White, pvt., H. 4th Inf., killed in action; in engagement at Bohol Island, June 17, Albert C. Krause, pvt., 12th Inf., killed in action.  
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Major General,  
U. S. A., Commanding.

Manila, P. I., July 30.  
I have the honor to report the following deaths since last report:  
Malarial Fever.—Lawrence Whalen, pvt., M. 2d Cav., June 29, at Santa Maria, Luzon; William A. Quinn, pvt., D. 20th Inf., June 29, at Narvacan, Luzon; Frank Sparks, pvt., G. 1st Inf., June 23, Santa Mesa Hospital; Sylvester S. Holley, pvt., M. 24th Inf., June 21, 2d Reserve Hospital.

Varicella.—William N. Seymour, pvt., L. 5th Inf., June 23, at Vigan, Luzon; James W. Hess, pvt., L. 26th Inf., June 22, at Iriga, Luzon; Henry Gleason, pvt., L. 26th Inf., June 23, Iriga, Luzon.

Dysentery.—Henry A. Phillips, pvt., L. 26th Inf., June 4, at Iriga, Luzon; John Powers, pvt., B. 15th Inf., June 1, at Tacloban, Leyte; Charles F. Durbin, corp., H. 19th Inf., June 22, at Dagupan, Luzon; John McGovern, corp., G. 15th Inf., June 22, Patotan, Panay.

Drowned.—Basil I. Baird, corp., A. 20th Inf., June 26, at Gandon, Luzon, body not recovered; Charles H. Akey, pvt., D. 20th Inf., June 19, at Narvacan, Luzon, body not recovered.

Typhoid Fever.—John F. Shoemaker, pvt., H. 19th Inf., May 21, at Argao, Cebu; William E. King, corp., H. 35th Inf., U. S. V., June 7, at S. Jose de Buena Vista, Panay.

Tuberculosis.—Perry Harris, pvt., H. 9th Cav., June 22, at 2d Reserve Hospital; Charles F. Durbin, corp., H. 19th Inf., June 22, at Sta. Mesa Hospital.

Pneumonia.—Homer H. Hendricks, pvt., K. 16th Inf., June 5, at Cagayan de Nisiana, Mindanao.

Uræmia.—Monroe Carrol, pvt., B. 25th Inf., June 21, at Cabangan, Luzon.

Diarrhea.—John Davis, pvt., C. Enga., June 21, at 1st Reserve Hospital.

Alcoholism.—Truman Cronell, pvt., E. 30th Inf., June 5, at Paete, Luzon; Fred M. Darden, pvt., Hospital Corps, U. S. A., June 22, at Bacolod, Negros.  
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Major General,  
U. S. A., Commanding.



## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Aug. 8, 1901.

Nineteen consumptive patients were sent from the general hospital August 7 to the Army hospital for consumptives at Fort Bayard, N. M.

The 8th Field Battery, consisting of 135 men, Capt. W. L. Kenley, Lieutenant Kilbreth and Lieutenant Mitchell left August 2 for Vancouver Barracks.

Col. A. C. Girard has made an application, subject to the approval of the Surgeon General, for the enlargement of the general hospital to accommodate 700 more patients.

On Wednesday evening, July 31, a complimentary concert was given in honor of Col. A. C. Girard's birthday at the general hospital. After the concert the medical staff and a few friends attended a reception at the home of Colonel Girard, where a most delightful time was had by all.

During the stay of Mrs. Eltinge, wife of Lieut. Elroy Eltinge, 6th Cav., in the garrison she was the guest of Mrs. Marshall, wife of Col. James Marshall.

Mrs. Nelson, wife of Capt. Herbert Nelson, and her small daughter are at the Wesley. Mrs. Nelson leaves in a few days for Butte, Mont., where she will visit relatives and friends.

Dr. J. Murtagh's friends are rejoicing over his entrance into the regular service.

Captain Marshall, 15th Cav., has fully recovered from an operation, performed at the general hospital, for appendicitis.

According to present orders the garrison will soon be rich in majors of the Artillery Corps. Major J. M. Califf will remain, Major Charles W. Hobbs and Major George S. Grimes are due to arrive.

Lieut. James F. McKinley, aide-de-camp to General Young, will reside with his cousin, Mrs. George E. Morse, 1578 Fell street. His sister, Miss Grace McKinley, is expected to arrive within the next few weeks from Washington, D. C., and will also reside at the Morse residence for the coming year.

Dr. George H. Calkins, of the Army, is a guest at the Occidental.

Major Oscar F. Long and his wife are visiting in Monterey.

The marriage of Miss Mordecai, daughter of Colonel Mordecai, U. S. A., and Captain Summerall will take place Aug. 14, at noon, in Benicia. After the ceremony a reception will be given by the bride's parents.

Lieut. Denis Nolan, who has been in the Philippines for the past eighteen months, is visiting in San Francisco.

Mr. Loyal Farragut, a son of Admiral Farragut, arrived a few days ago to make a flying visit to a large circle of friends.

Miss Miles, of Kentucky, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. James Marshall.

Lieut. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, of the Navy, whose engagement to Miss Mabel Foster, of San Francisco, was recently announced, arrived August 7, from Newport, R. I., where he has been stationed for some time past. The wedding of the young couple will be celebrated about the 1st of September, after which they will go to Annapolis, where Lieutenant Wurtsbaugh has been assigned to duty as instructor.

Col. J. L. Chamberlin, I. G., has returned from his trip of inspection to the Department of the Columbia.

During the past week the following officers have registered at Department Headquarters: Capt. William L. Geary, Major James A. Evans, Capt. D. E. Nolan, Lieut. E. J. Ely, Major P. G. Wood, Capt. W. Yates, Capt. George H. Calkins, Lieut. M. G. Holliday, Lieut. Benjamin H. Dorcy, Chaplain Walter Morvin, Capt. G. R. Plummer and A. A. Surg. A. S. S. Scapalone.

## VOYAGE OF THE MCCLELLAN.

U. S. A. T. McClellan, at Malta, July 29, 1901.

The transport McClellan, which left New York on July 10 for Manila, carrying a party of Congressmen, Army officers, and wives of Army officers, reached Gibraltar at noon on July 23. A number of changes were made in her passenger list shortly before departure. Mrs. Cralle and Mrs. Newton were not on board, but in their places were found Mrs. Lynch, wife of Major Charles Lynch, U. S. Vols. (captain Medical Department, U. S. A.), Mrs. Swaine, wife of Capt. W. M. Swaine, 1st Inf.; Mrs. Stewart, wife of Lieut. M. B. Stewart, 8th Inf.; Mrs. Goodheart, wife of Lieut. M. W. Goodheart, Pay Department, and Mr. J. K. Ohl, secretary of Senator Brown.

The voyage was made in the greatest comfort, owing to the thoughtfulness and unvarying courtesy of Captain Grant, who did everything possible for his fellow travelers, and to the able seamanship of Captain Nye. The band, under Bandmaster Wright, added much to the pleasure of the trip, playing every day, weather permitting, for those who cared to dance.

The Congressional party lost no time in discovering the well-known fact that Army officers have a most excellent taste in wives, and proceeded to make themselves agreeable. Senator Bacon, especially, endeavored himself to all by his kindness and geniality, his only flaw in the eyes of the Army ladies being that under their combined assaults he refused to retreat from his position of opposition to the Army canteen.

Colonel Bailey had the misfortune to fall on a wet deck, spraining his left wrist badly, but recovered the use of it to some extent before reaching Gibraltar.

The first news received at Gibraltar was of the death, three days before, of the American consul, Mr. Sprague, after a service of over fifty years to his country. His son, as acting consul, showed every courtesy to his fellow countrymen.

The first day ashore was spent in visiting the various points of interest about Gibraltar. On the second day a steamer was chartered, under the management of Congressmen Joy and Mercer, to take a party from the McClellan across to Africa to the interesting Moorish town of Tangier. Among those who went were the Congressional party, Miss West, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Pond, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Goodheart, Mrs. Grant and children, Major Gandy, Lieutenant Place, Mr. Ohl, Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Church, and the band. Reaching Tangier about noon, the steamer was besieged by a swarm of boatmen, and after much haggling a bargain was made with a handsome Arab named Ducallah to take the party ashore and show them the town. A cavalcade of small donkeys carried most of the party through the crowded and picturesque streets, swarming with donkey boys, Arabs in burnouse and turban, and a motley throng of mixed nationalities. The ladies of the party were al-

lowed to visit a harem, and all visited the market place, prison and bazaars, returning to the McClellan in the evening.

As was to be expected, great excitement was created among the Arabs as the distinguished party threaded its way through the narrow streets of Tangier, headed by a Senator of the United States, followed by a committee from the lower house, consisting of eight M. C.'s, and winding up with representatives of the military Service of the United States, male and female, especially female. It was as imposing as an army with banners, and no doubt gave the simple natives, who had heard from the Philippines and China the impression that this was the advance guard of an American army of invasion, coming to add the domain of the Sultan to the territory of the great Republic and to include its true believers among the Mohammedan subjects of the Yankee Emperor. To add to the impressiveness of the parade, and in deference to some military idea of equalization, the big men were mounted on the little donkeys and the little men on the big donkeys. It will be long before Tangier sees such a representation of two of the three co-ordinate branches of our Government, the legislative and the executive. Tangier is a most picturesque, semi-barbarous, crowded and altogether novel town—white plastered houses, Moorish in architecture, huddled on a hillside, with a row of comic opera guns looking down at the water. Ill paved, narrow streets, swarming Arabs, native costumes, donkeys in squads, donkeys singly, and donkeys by twos and threes; negroes of the coal black, savage type, high-caste women in white robes held across the face, low-caste women in "any old thing," children clad in anything from a smile to a burnouse, men in turbans, bare legs and heel-less slippers, kept on by a continuous display of gymnastics; rows of houses with low fronts on the ground floor, exposing various wares for which several prices are charged the unwary unbeliever. We landed at a long wharf, where we all had to pay toll, and had a good view of the town as we approached it. The wild-eyed Arabs and the savage-looking negroes produced such an effect on the imagination of some children in the party that they united their voices in a wall of terror.

Those who did not go to Tangier spent the day in Gibraltar and its environs, and in the evening entertained several British officers on Board the McClellan. The third day in port was spent in Gibraltar. A close game of polo between two crack teams of British officers was witnessed by many from the McClellan.

In the evening Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Emory, Mrs. Stewart and Captain McGrew were the guests ashore at dinner of several officers of the Royal Artillery. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Pond were the guests of Mr. Ohl, and later with Mrs. Goodheart, Senator Bacon, Major Gandy and others of the McClellan party, visited the Alameda Gardens and heard an excellent concert by the pipe band of a Highland regiment.

Colonel Bailey, on receipt of telegraphic orders from the War Department, spent much time, with Captain Grant, in investigating the subject of U. S. Government coal contracts at Gibraltar.

The McClellan finished coaling on July 24 and set sail about 8 o'clock next morning for Malta, which was reached in the early morning of July 29. Congressman Joy received private despatches necessitating his return to the United States, and much to the regret of all on board, left the McClellan at Malta, to take the first steamer for home.

W. C.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1901.

With the breaking of camp shortly after eleven o'clock to-day, the cadets' summer life will have been brought to a close, for academic duties will be resumed shortly after their return from the trip to Buffalo. One event of interest yet remains—the furlough hop, which will be held, it is now announced, on August 30. Camp Stotsenberg has been, probably, the shortest summer encampment on record, having been pitched July 5 and broken August 14. The past week has been filled with drills preparatory to the exercises to be given during the visit to Buffalo. The troops will be quartered in the tents now in use here. The encampment is to be within the Exposition grounds. Meals will be served at the Stadler Hotel. Twelve officers and 363 cadets will go; 51 band and field music, 36 cavalrymen, 8 Hospital Corps men, 15 civilian employees, 57 horses and 12 mules. The party will leave Buffalo on the present season. The popular march, Pan-American, August 29.

A band concert in camp was substituted for the hop on Monday evening, the last concert in camp of the present season. The popular march, Pan-American, "Put Me Off at Buffalo," was repeated in response to enthusiastic encores.

Prof. Gordon and family have moved into the quarters formerly occupied by the late Prof. Michie, whose widow and daughter are spending some time at Lake George, N. Y. Prof. Dudley and family are occupying the quarters vacated by Gen. George B. Davis. General Davis has been Professor Dudley's guest for the past few days. A salute was fired in honor of his arrival at the post.

Lieut. R. C. Davis, 17th Inf., of the new detail has reported for duty in the Department of Tactics.

Lieut. William Tidball, 5th Artillery, was at the post last week.

Capt. C. W. Whipple, O. D., and his family, are guests at the hotel.

A hop was held in Cullum Hall on Tuesday evening, lasting from 8 o'clock until midnight. There were 24 dances, and supper was served to the guests, thus distinguishing the affair as a large hop. The capacity of Thayer Hall is so great that the number present, much in excess of the usual attendance, found no difficulty or inconvenience and there was abundance of space at the most crowded time. The Misses Sheridan, Pegram, Quintard, Smith, Whipple, Creele, Shepherd, Battle, Braden, Lusk, Honeycutt and Gordon were a very few among the large number of young ladies present. Cadet Brooke was head hop manager.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Fort Sam Houston, Aug. 7, 1901.

Major S. W. Taylor, formerly of the Artillery Corps, but recently designated to serve four years under the new act of February, 1901, has arrived at Department Headquarters, having been assigned as Adjutant General. Major Taylor recently arrived in the United States from the Philippine Islands and came here direct from San Francisco and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. He will be a valuable addition to the staff of Colonel Wheelan, who has been obliged to

do much of the business of the Department without assistance.

Capt. T. D. Dugan, adjutant 12th Cav., has returned from a trip to Beaumont, Texas, where he went to inspect horses.

All the troops have been furnished with khaki uniforms and they are greatly appreciated by the men, who have been doing guard duty in the blue uniform, with the temperature ranging over the hundred mark.

The establishment of a military camp at Leon Spring has been determined upon by the department commander, and the troops, mounted, will leave the post early on the morning of Aug. 9 for target practice and cavalry drills. Leon Spring is an ideal situation for a camp of instruction, and the officers are acting on the experience of last year, and pitching the tents on the railroad side of the stream, for as when the fierce storms of Texas range down that little valley, the little stream may in two hours, as it did last year, into a raging torrent, rising twenty-six feet during that time. Major Guilfoyle will be in command of the camp.

Capt. E. D. Anderson, of Troop F, 12th Cav., has returned from a well-earned leave and at once resumed his duties. He spent a portion of his leave at his old home in Chattanooga, and was also in New York and at the Atlantic seaports. He has been detailed as regimental commissary officer, and will not follow his troop, which some time ago was ordered to Fort Clark for target practice.

Col. E. S. Godfrey, of the 9th Cav., was tendered a complimentary serenade the evening of his departure by the 12th Cavalry band, and among other pieces "Garryowen," the regimental music of the gallant 7th Cavalry, to which he formerly was attached, was highly appreciated by the gallant Colonel, who has marched many a weary mile to the old, familiar tune.

J. S. R.

## PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) NOTES.

Portsmouth, Aug. 14, 1901.

Considerable progress is being made on the new dry dock, which Rear Admiral J. J. Read displays to visitors with much pride. He personally visits the dock several times a day. The natural rock on three sides will serve to make this dock one of much solidity and insures absolute immunity from dampness. Blasting goes on in the evening after workmen are safely away. Admiral Read, with characteristic courtesy, loaned the Naval Band to the citizens of Portsmouth Aug. 9, when a lively ball game was played between the doctors and lawyers of the city. All society witnessed the game, and the navy yard was represented by officers and ladies.

The Saturday night hops are a feature. They take place fortnightly in the armory and well attended. Capt. Harrington's two daughters and Mrs. Paul, niece of Admiral Read, are among the ladies present.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. M. Miller are passing the summer at Charnepowne, near the navy yard, and are frequent visitors at officers' quarters.

Repairs are progressing on the Raleigh. Among vessels to arrive lately are the auxiliary ships Yankton, Vixen and Eagle, all in from Southern waters for minor repairs. The Marietta is expected the last of August from Manila, by way of the Suez Canal. It is reported that the collier Hannibal will put in at this yard, where mail awaits her men. The torpedo boat Biddle from Bath, Me., made a visit recently.

Visitors are attracted toward the Reina Mercedes, formerly the property of Spain, and now stripped to a mere shell of metal. She will be rebuilt and work is progressing on her boilers.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey are prolonging their stay at the Wentworth, New Castle, across the harbor from the navy yard. The Admiral mingles informally with the hotel guests, and on Thursday evening held a reception for the children, of whom there are an unusual number at this hostelry, chiefly from New York. The Deweys occupy a set of apartments in the new annex. They drive daily through the quaint streets of Portsmouth, and have called on the relatives of the first Mrs. Dewey. Owing to mourning for her mother (the late Mrs. Washington McLean), Mrs. Dewey does not indulge in any social life. They attended a concert, however, on Friday evening in aid of the Boston Floating Hospital, when Miss Leonora Jackson entertained with a violin recital.

The funeral of Mrs. Katherine Mealy, a victim of the disaster at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, was held on Saturday at the United States Naval Hospital on Seavey's Island. The Naval Band contributed a floral piece. Through the courtesy of Rear Admiral Read, the interment was in the Soldier's Cemetery, this being the only case of a woman buried there. Her body will be removed to her native State, Kentucky, later.

M. H. B.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Fort Leavenworth, August 12.

The first open air concert by the 14th Cavalry Band was given last Monday evening and was largely attended. These concerts will be given twice a week. This is the first concert given at the post since the Spanish-American War.

Captain and Mrs. Tyree Rivers have arrived from Manila and are visiting Mrs. Rivers's mother, Mrs. Edward Fenlon.

Major Dodd, who returned from Manila last week, left August 12 for Fort Ethan Allen to join his family. He will return here in a short time to join his regiment. He will be accompanied by his family.

Lieut. Daniel G. Berry, who has been visiting friends in the city, has gone to Mt. Carmel, Ill., to visit his father. From there he will go to West Point.

Capt. Rawson Wolfe, who has been visiting here, left last week for San Francisco, from where he will sail August 16 for Manila to join his regiment.

Lieutenant Hayne, 14th Cav., is spending a few days here before joining his troop at Fort Riley.

Capt. M. L. Carter has returned to the command of Troop E, 14th Cav., after a three months' leave of absence in St. Louis.

Col. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee entertained Thursday evening, August 8, with a most charming dinner. The guests present were Mrs. Overton, Mrs. Getty, Mrs. Polhemus, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Jordan, Miss Jordan, Capt. M. Smith, Lieutenants Jordan, Smith and Pillow.

Capt. O. B. Meyer arrived in San Francisco August 12 from Manila and will join his family in the city this week.

Capt. and Mrs. William Yeates are visiting here before going to their new station at Fort Riley.



## MASSACHUSETTS ITEMS.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 14, 1901.

Col. Charles Kimball Darling, commander of the 6th Inf., M. V. M., is in his native State, Vermont, celebrating "Old Home Week." Colonel Darling served in the recent war with Spain as major of the 6th Infantry, under command of Col. Edmund Rice, succeeding him in command on the appointment of Colonel Rice to the 26th Infantry, U. S. V. Colonel Rice desires it stated that he is not to be given a reception, banquet, etc., much as his former associates desire to extend the courtesies. He and Mrs. Rice are still at the Brunswick, Boston.

Lieutenant Colonel Morris is in command at Fort Banks, and with him are Captains Andrew and Jordan. Captain Logan, of the Commissary Department, U. S. A., is stopping at this Fort. These and other officers at the Fort, with ladies, were guests at the military whist party given at the Pemberton, Hull, early in the week.

Mr. Edward H. Hay, chief carpenter in the U. S. Navy, has been ordered to Massachusetts from Honolulu, and is expected at Quincy in ten days or so. His work will be confined to the two new battleships in charge of the Fore River Engine Works at that place. Mr. Hay is well known here, where he was stationed at the Boston Navy Yard before being ordered to the Hawaiian Islands, two years ago.

Visitors to the Navy Yard are taking their last look at the old Minnesota, which has been sold, as old iron, for \$15,000. For many years the famous old craft (of Monitor and Merrimack fame) was used as a receiving ship, and later as the home of the Massachusetts Naval Militia. She will be towed to Nut Island, and there burned in order to secure the rich plating of copper on her hull.

Fort Warren had unexpected visitors early Monday morning, when the steamer Halifax ran aground, having met with disaster off Minot's Ledge in a fog. Her captain beached her, and later the chief engineer and crew were furnished with rations through the courtesy of Major Patterson (commanding) and other officers. The passengers were taken off in tugs, many using the Fort telephone in communicating with friends on the mainland. The new artillery band gave its first concert Wednesday morning.

Miss Elise Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral Bradford, U. S. N., announces her engagement to the Rev. Mr. Johnson, a noted divine of Nova Scotia. Miss Bradford is a B. A. of Columbia University. The wedding will be one of the fall society events in Washington, D. C.

Col. Percival C. Pope received a cordial welcome on his return, Saturday, to marine barracks from Brooklyn, where he served as a member of the court-martial on charges preferred against Col. R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C. The evidence not being all in, he was compelled to return Monday. Civil Engineer Frank O. Maxson left the yard Monday for Washington with his family. They took luncheon with Admiral Sampson before leaving. Mr. Maxson leaves shortly for Cavite, P. I. They have an interesting family, consisting of two sons and a daughter. One son is about to enter Harvard College. Naval Constructor Baxter has returned to the yard after a three weeks visit with his family, at Yarmouthport, Mass.

The Massachusetts Naval Brigade goes into camp Saturday, Aug. 17, for its annual tour of duty at Fort Redman, recently occupied by the First Heavy Artillery, M. V. M. Capt. George R. H. Buffington is in command. The Second Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., also goes under canvas at Boxford. From Aug. 31 to Sept. 2 the 60th N. Y. Regiment, N. G., will be guests of the 9th Infantry, M. V. M. Many festivities are planned in their honor.

A message has reached the Navy Yard from Admiral Cromwell announcing his arrival at Southampton, England. He will be retired from service Feb. 9.

Mr. R. C. Holliday arrives at the yard on Saturday, the 17th, succeeding Engineer Maxson.

Commander and Mrs. J. G. Eaton receive Mondays officers' quarters. Among their callers this week were 2d Lieut. Hilary A. Herbert, U. S. M. C.; Naval Constructor Baxter and Constructor Roberts, in charge of repair on the Olympia.

Mrs. Richard Leary, wife of the ex-Governor of Guam, is prolonging her stay at the Marine Hospital.

## SEA GIRL, NEW JERSEY, RIFLE MEETING.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America, the second annual meeting of the United States Revolver Association and the tenth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association will be held at Sea Girt, N. J., under the auspices of the last association, from August 30 to September 7. At the same time there will be held two international contests, the first in twenty-three years. One of the contests is for the Palma trophy, representing the World's Championship. This trophy has not been contested for since 1880, when the American team won it by defeating a team from Great Britain. This year Canada is sending a team to try and take it across the border. The other match is a special challenge match between teams of eight men from the Ulster Rifle Association of Belfast, Ireland, and the New Jersey State Rifle Association—15 shots for each man at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, with any rifle. Composing the Irish team are Barnett, Braithwaite, Henry, Caldwell, Miller, Thynne, Morgan and Chadwick, whose names are well known in the rifle-shooting world as expert long-range shots. New Jersey will take good care of the visitors. Colonel Thompson, aide-de-camp to the Governor, has placed his steam yacht at the disposal of the entertainment committee, and the Irish team will be met down the bay and taken to Atlantic Highlands, where they will be taken aboard the train for Sea Girt. Never before in the history of rifle shooting in this country has there been so much interest manifested in the annual inter-state matches by the guardsmen of the different States. As against six States being represented by State teams, which is the largest number ever before assembled together in competition, there will this year be about eight State teams on the grounds to compete for the Hilton and Marathon trophies. The United States Marine Corps will also be represented by a strong team, which has been training at the navy range at Annapolis for over a month. The Department of the East, U. S. Army, will also, in all probability, send a team from Governors Island. There will be State teams from Maine, Pennsylvania and New York. New York will also be represented by regimental teams from the 12th, 9th, 71st, 7th, 74th, 23rd and 13th regiments and a team from Squadron A and the Naval Reserve. Battery B, Light Artillery, of Boston, will

send a revolver team. There will also be several regimental teams from the State. Rhode Island will send a team.

Both the District of Columbia and New Jersey will enter State teams and the usual number of regimental, troop and company teams. The New Jersey Naval Reserve and Batteries and Signal Corps will this year, for the first time, be represented in the matches. The revolver team will also be entered from the Fourth Regiment. Maryland will be represented by a team from the Fifth Regiment of Baltimore and a Troop team in the carbine and revolver matches. Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and Delaware will be represented by either a State or regimental team, or both.

The State of New Jersey deserves a great deal of credit for fostering a sport of such national importance as rifle shooting—excellency in which was, at one time, the backbone of the national strength. Military rifle-men are not going to monopolize all the interest at the meeting. The Schuetzen corps are also well looked after. The National Rifle Association of America has in its program a team match for civilian clubs, and all of the larger clubs will send their best men to try and win the pennant and inter-club championship of the United States. The magnificent range at Sea Girt is being put in complete order for the meeting; more revolver targets have been built to accommodate the increased number of patrons. There are now eight targets at 1,000 yards. In all there will be 81 targets, at all ranges, in use during the matches.

The competition for places on the American team will be held at Sea Girt, N. J., on Friday and Saturday, August 23d and 24th. From the ten men making the highest aggregate at all ranges for the two days, ten will be selected to compose the team of eight men and two alternates. At the close of this competition, arrangements will be made without expense to those selected, for further team practice.

## STATE TROOPS.

The commanding officer, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania N. G., has designated Somerset, Somerset County, Pa., as the location for Brigade encampment, Aug. 17 to 24, inclusive.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has been unanimously elected a second lieutenant in Co. G of the 12th Regiment N. G. N. Y., commanded by Captain Benkart. Later he will probably be transferred to Co. I, where he will have an opportunity to win his way to a captaincy. The 12th is to be congratulated upon securing him. The statement made in the "Evening Sun" of Aug. 14, that Mr. Vanderbilt was to be informed of his election by a deputation of officers, is incorrect and has no foundation in fact. He will receive the usual notice according to regulation, and be examined according to the usual regulations.

Co. B, 12th N. Y., Capt. Burr, have chartered the seagoing steamer Robert Haddon for a fishing excursion on Sunday, Sept. 15. The tickets are \$2 per man, and include a first-class dinner, bait, etc. Lieut. Benkart is chairman of the committee in charge.

Apocryph of our announcement last week that Ordnance Sergeant John Corrie, of the 12th N. Y., had been appointed first sergeant of Co. G of the same command, there seems to be an impression that the appointment is only a temporary one, in order to give Co. C an extra chance of winning the Adjutant General's match. This impression we can say is unfounded. The transfer is not a temporary one. Officers of some organizations seem to be very much alarmed over the matter, but there is no reason to get mad over it.

The 46th Separate Co., N. G., of Amsterdam, arrived at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 11 to visit the Pan-American Fair, and went in camp near the Park Lake. Co. B of the Second Battalion of the Georgia State troops arrived Aug. 12.

The 2d Regiment of Maine National Guard went into camp at Augusta, Me., Aug. 10 under Col. Everard E. Newcomb, of Eastport, with Capt. E. S. Waide as adjutant. The regiment was made up as follows: First Battalion, Major Frank M. Hume commanding, Companies I, L, M and G; 2d Battalion, Major Frank B. Cummings commanding, Companies C, E, D and B; 3d Battalion, Major William S. Hume commanding, Companies H, F, K and A.

The Monmouth County military tournament, which will be held in Hollywood Park, Long Branch, N. J., on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 23 and 24, will be second only to the horse show, as great efforts are being put forth to make the exhibition the best yet held. Col. Thomas O'Donohue is chairman, Walter E. Hildreth is treasurer and P. J. Casey is secretary of the committee in charge. Following are among the regiments that will take part in the program: New York—8th, 9th, 12th, 22d and 71st as well as members of the Naval Militia. New Jersey—Fourth Regiment. Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston is chairman of the athletic games. General Olyphant, of Governor Voorhees's staff, will act as referee. Col. Robert G. Smith, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston and Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, of the New York Guard, will serve as judges. The timekeepers will be Col. T. O'Donohue, Robert Stoll and Charles D. Bernheimer. Howard Brokaw will act as starter, Major Abell, of the 5th Brigade Staff, N. Y., as scorer. There will be exhibition drills each day by a detachment of the United States Coast Artillery from Fort Columbus, Major James A. Shipton, commanding; by Troop C, of New York, Capt. C. T. Debevoise commanding; by the 2d Troop of New Jersey, Capt. Edwin T. Field, of Red Bank, commanding. There will also be an exhibition drill on the last day of the exhibition by the 1st Signal Corps of New York, Capt. Oscar Eriksen commanding. Athletic contests will be reserved for the last day.

The recent encampment of the 2d Regiment of Illinois National Guard at Springfield, Ill., was very successful. The regiment during its tour worked out the sixth problem in minor tactics as given in the little work compiled by Major Philip Reade, U. S. A. The regiment was divided into two forces, one consisting of two battalions, the other one. One force at the western extremity of the reservation, the other at the eastern, leaving their quarters to represent the place to be captured. The western force sent out two companies, one taking a northern semi-circle route and the other a southern, so as to arrive at the eastern side of objective point before the eastern force made much headway towards the camp and flanked them, also sending out scouts to the rear. The western force arriving just won the victory, although the eastern force claims the western main force came to the assistance of the reconnoitering party too soon to encounter an attack from the main imaginary force of the eastern body. The victory will be decided in the near future by the officers. The staff and regimental officers have been well pleased with their work, which improved as the week continued. Capt. E. Chynoweth, U. S. A., inspecting troops, speaks well of the regiment's record.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 13.

The funeral services of the late Lieut. Comdr. James Cresap, U. S. N., took place Thursday afternoon at St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. W. Ashworth, the assistant rector of St. Anne's, officiating. The following were the pall-bearers: Lieut. Comdrs. H. C. Gearing, J. P. Parker, E. Lloyd, Jr., F. C. Bieg and Lieut. H. H. Hough of the U. S. Navy, and Mr. John Dep. Douw of Annapolis. The uniform was white service, and mourning was worn on the left arm and sword hilt. A detail of marines fired three volleys at the grave, and "taps" were given. Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Benson, U. S. N., had charge of the funeral cortege. The remains were brought here from Norfolk on the 2:20 train Thursday afternoon and taken to St. Anne's Church. The funeral, which took place at four o'clock, was very largely attended, and the services at the church were very impressive, there being few dry eyes among the large congregation who had assembled to pay the last tribute of love and respect to the memory of a true man and a noble naval officer.

Comdr. J. A. Norris, U. S. N., is acting superintendent of the Naval Academy during the vacation of Commander Wainwright.

The examinations of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy will begin on Sept. 2. This will be the last time candidates will be examined mentally at Annapolis for the Academy, though they will have to be subjected to the physical examination here. The list of candidates for the September examinations is as follows: Alabama—Wm. P. Moon; alternate, Wm. P. Gaddis. Arkansas—W. Lee Frydell; alternate, Geo. T. Cordell. California—Frank N. Eklund, Ernest Grant, Stanford Hooper. Colorado—Byron McCandless. Florida—Geo. W. Bassett, Jr.; alternate, J. Randolph Peyton.

Georgia—Wm. L. Burnette, Jr., Thomas Ellis Atkinson. Illinois—Anthony Jones, Thomas J. Murphy; alternate, Thomas E. Dowling. Wm. J. Simmons; alternate, John W. Smith. Samuel J. Hedges; alternate, Geo. E. Lake. Halford R. Greenlee; alternate, H. Chester Forgy. Earl C. Hayes, Horace W. McDavid; alternate, Wm. E. Bringham.

Indiana—John P. Cox, Nelson H. Goss; alternate, Herman E. Welt. George Coale, Frederick B. Fomshell; alternate, Geo. P. Davenport. Iowa—A. Lyle Kaye; alternate, Ernest A. Swanson. W. Lynn Culberson; alternate, Stephen O. Garst.

Kansas—Truby C. Martin; alternate, Vernon A. Clifton. William F. Amsden, Thomas McNulty.

Kentucky—John McCord, Jr.; alternate, H. Browning Kely. Edward G. Hargis; alternate, Jay Verne Rice.

Louisiana—Claude A. Bonofilian; alternate, Raoul Menville.

Maryland—Logan Cresap; alternate, Richard B. Coffman.

Michigan—C. Amos Lohr; alternate, Glenn E. Grant. Roy Smith; alternate, Samuel P. Savage. Malcolm J. McIntyre; alternate, J. Hutchins Brooks, Aubrey Wray Fitch.

Minnesota—Herbert B. Reibe, James Clark Worra, Walter B. Crosby; alternate, V. H. Johnson.

Mississippi—Thomas Reno.

Missouri—Walter E. Reno; alternate, F. H. Stockwell. Reuben B. Caffrey; alternate, John P. Keeler. E. Roof Shipp, Ernest Grant.

Nebraska—Ross R. Cain; alternate, Arthur K. Lee. New Jersey—Lloyd W. Townsend, Roscoe McFall.

New York—Homer G. Smith; alternate, J. Jerome Ennis. Earle Farwell, Frederick Kellgren, Angelo Pisano; alternate, Francis G. Blandell. J. Charles Murphy; alternate, H. Barret Dobbs. Gordon H. McCoy, St. Clair Smith, John Morris Smealie, Winslow B. Watson; alternate, Geo. V. Stewart. Carlton Murray; alternate, Charles Hartigan.

North Carolina—Alex. S. Wadsworth, John M. Lindsay; alternate, William H. Hoppy. John J. London; alternate, Joseph Chessire. Rowan P. Lemly.

Oregon—Ernest Durr; alternate, Hugh Bellingier.

Ohio—Eric W. Blackarath; alternate, Glenn O. Carter. John F. Conner; alternate, Chas. A. Miller. Geo. Meekison; alternate, John Decker. Geo. R. Bonner; alternate, Sylvester H. Lawton, Jr. Jos. V. Organ; alternate, O. Calvin Baker. Bruce L. Canaga; alternate, James H. Whitcraft.

West Virginia—Philip Brittingham; alternate, G. Asbury Beall.

Wisconsin—Chas. E. Wildeck; alternate, Hugh Allen. Henry A. Pfeifer; alternate, Burton H. Green. Clarence Grace; alternate, J. William Lewis.

Arizona—Frederick H. Barnard.

Oklahoma—Earl Heilman; alternate, Cassius Cade.

Hawaii—John E. Pond; alternate, Chas. E. Pond.

## MR. CHANDLER'S VIEWS ON LIBEL.

(From the New York Times of Aug. 13.)

Being acutely sensitive to libels affecting his own reputation, the Hon. William E. Chandler has caused the Navy Department to write a severe letter of rebuke to Admiral Robley D. Evans on account of certain strictures upon his official acts contained in the Admiral's book, "A Sailor's Log." When Mr. Chandler was Secretary of the Navy Commander Evans was ordered to duty as Lighthouse Inspector. Two years later he was detached from this duty and placed on waiting orders. In his book, without mentioning the name of ex-Secretary Chandler, he intimates that this change was made for political reasons. Mr. Chandler, who never in his life was known to do any official act for political reasons, declares that the order was issued at the request of Secretary Folger, who is dead; and he appealed to the Department to chastise his traducer, to such purpose that censure, as it seems to us, disproportionate to the gravity of the offense has been recorded against the Admiral.

This ought to satisfy a gentleman and a statesman. It does not satisfy William E. Chandler. On receiving the information that Admiral Evans had been rebuked by the Department, he gave to the press his letter of complaint, which contains the passage we here quote. [Here follows the paragraph of Mr. Chandler's letter commencing, "The qualification based upon Democracy."] Admiral Evans's "libel" affected only an ex-Secretary of the Navy. W. E. Chandler's libel is a calumny upon an ex-Secretary of the Navy, upon an Admiral, upon an ex-President of the United States and his entire Administration.

Admiral Evans is in the Service and amenable to discipline. There is no rule or regulation, nothing but the most common, every-day, ordinary considerations of honorable, gentlemanly behavior to restrain an ex-Secretary of the Navy from exuding partisan malevolence and indecent aspersions upon the living and the dead.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. de Z.—A descendant of the officer you mention can join the Sons of the Revolution, the Naval Order of the United States, and several others. We cannot say what Orders Admiral Stringham belonged to. You will find in the Army and Navy Journal from time to time, a notice of all volumes of the General Information series, as soon as issued.

E. L. H.—At present there are no vacancies in the clerical force in Porto Rico. However, some are likely to occur at any time. Apply to Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., giving your record.

C. S.—Charles Schneider, jr., was appointed a lieutenant in the Army and General Chaffee cabled July 11 to have him examined in the Philippine Islands. His papers not yet received at War Department.

A. S. G.—Loys Darrall, who was a first sergeant in Troop G, 7th Cavalry, was apprehended July 21, 1900, at Beira, Portuguese South Africa.

H. M. T. asks: (1.) Are the Regulars that enlisted in February, March, April and May of 1899 entitled to their discharge now? Answer.—No. (2.) Under what conditions was the increase of the Regular Army at that time made? Answer.—The enlistments were for three years. (3.) Are the home battalions of the 14th, 15th and 23d Infantry to retain their present stations? Answer.—No change is now contemplated.

SOUTHERN LUZON writes: A man being discharged in the Philippines, does the ninety days allowed a man to re-enlist commence from date of discharge or from date of landing at San Francisco, Cal.? Answer.—From date of discharge.

J. F. M.—Private John A. Madden, Troop M, 2d Cavalry, was discharged August 5, 1899, per Special Order No. 162, Adjutant General's Office, dated July 24, 1899. Your other question cannot be answered without additional information. You should have applied through official channels for information asked. Your letter mentioned was never received.

R. G. B.—In our opinion you would receive free transportation by transport to San Francisco and travel allowances from there to place of first enlistment.

F. N.—Philip Roth, commissary sergeant, U. S. A., was retired February 15, 1901, and his present address is 3025 Ellis street, Berkeley, California. The 13th Infantry is under orders to return to the United States.

ELECTRICIAN.—Ask your first sergeant to let you read General Orders 94, A. G. O., July 16, 1900, on the subject of qualifications of electrician sergeants.

L. D. B.—Write to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for a copy of the rules governing the appointment and admission of cadets to West Point.

L. S.—We do not know of any book treating specially with Guides of Infantry.

A. A. M.—The War Department is not yet in a position to give the information you desire. Write us again in a month or two.

J. A. S.—Desires name and address of the Secretary of the Society of the Philippines Wars.

R. I. P.—The Army Register is perfectly correct in giving E. M. Hayes's record. He was not at Bull Run.

W. G. M.—The 14th U. S. Inf. was expected to arrive in San Francisco, Cal., from Manila about Aug. 15.

C. H. A., Jr.—The article referred to in your inquiry is correct and is based upon information obtained from the Adjutant General's Office. The list of officers given is also correct in every detail.

MRS. E. M.—There is no record of the enlistment of James Hagan (or Hogan) in the Regular Army since April 1, 1901, the date the 27th Infantry, U. S. Vols., was mustered out. He was mustered out with his regiment at San Francisco April 1, 1901.

CONSTANT READER.—There is no present intention of ordering the Wilmington home from China.

EX-VOL.—New York paid its men who were on duty at Camp Black and Peekskill during the war with Spain.

E. C. O.—The U. S. S. Nashville is not coming to New York. She is now on her way to the European Station.

R. F. B. asks: If an enlisted man who has served thirty (30) years on a receiving ship without any record for sea service is entitled to retirement under the present law? Answer.—Yes, but must be at least 50 years old.

MRS. S. F.—The Order you refer to which appeared in our issue of July 27 was correct.

F. R. J.—Blanton Winship, late first lieutenant, 29th Vol. Inf., has been appointed a second lieutenant of Artillery.

C. M. C.—Examining boards for candidates for admission to the Medical Corps will meet at Washington, D. C., Sept. 3, and at San Francisco Sept. 3. The composition of these boards will be duly published in the Army and Navy Journal.

CIVILIAN.—There is no such second lieutenant as Joseph McCarthy in the U. S. Army.

G. V. L.—Write to the Paymaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for copy of circular giving full particulars.

J. F. D. asks as to the distribution of medals, etc., to the participants in the recent naval campaign in Santiago de Cuba, and if the Government has definitely

decided on such distribution, and if so when it takes place. During that campaign I served as apprentice on the Vesuvius, under Captain Pillsbury, and consider myself eligible as a recipient but would like your opinion thereon. Answer.—The Government has decided to distribute medals but no date has as yet been fixed. You are entitled to a medal.

C. A. Z.—You did not look very carefully for the list of Ordnance Sergeants you inquired about. You will find the list in the Army and Navy Journal of July 27, page 1152, under the head of Ordnance Department.

J. C. H.—There will be a vacancy in the 1st Congressional District of Mississippi to the Naval Academy June 30, 1901. Albert B. Dockery represents that district at the Military Academy now, and he graduates next year.

First Lieutenant of Infantry, commission bearing date February 2, 1901, desires transfer with First Lieutenant of Cavalry. Address Room 7, 1517 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**PROMOTIONS.** Maj. Symonds' Tabular Series Grammar, Arith. melic, Geography, U. S. History.—New editions just issued—50 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. With Studies (10 vols.) \$5.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publisher, 43 East 23d St., N. Y. City.

**Stops Diarrhoea and Stomach Cramps.**  
**Dr. Siegert's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.**

## BORN.

CARNAHAN.—At Manila, P. I., June 16, 1901, to the wife of Capt. Earl C. Carnahan, 1st Infantry, a son, Earl C. Carnahan, Jr.

ESTERLY.—At Fort Liscum, Alaska, on July 11, to the wife of Hospital Steward Milton T. Esterly, a daughter.

GIBBS.—At Iowa City, Iowa, August 10, 1901, to the wife of Lieut. Geo. S. Gibbs, Jr., Signal Corps, U. S. A., a daughter.

GRISARD.—At Evansville, Ind., July 10, 1901, a daughter, to Mrs. John S. Grisard, wife of Captain Grisard, 7th Infantry.

## MARRIED.

CASTNER-WHITE.—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3, 1901, Capt. Joseph Compton Castner, 4th Infantry, and Miss Ada White.

COOKE-GAMBLE.—At Eaglesmere (near Williamsport), Pa., August 10, 1901, Lieut. E. Hugh Cooke, 10th U. S. Inf., to Miss Margaret Gamble, daughter of Mr. John A. Gamble.

CRAVEN-MERRITT.—At Baltimore, Md., July 26, 1901, Lieut. Thomas T. Craven, U. S. N., to Miss Marie Antoinette Merritt, daughter of the late Mr. James A. Merritt.

HOWELL-WILLARD.—At Wilmington, Del., Aug. 14, 1901, Mr. William Gyllick Howell, son of Rear Admiral John A. Howell, U. S. N., to Miss Elizabeth Gleason Willard.

SUMMERALL-MORDECAI.—At Benicia, Cal., Aug. 14, 1901, Miss Laura Mordecai to Capt. Charles P. Summerall, Coast Art., U. S. A.

WATTERSON-CASANOVA.—At Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1901, Senorita Blanca Casanova to Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., 29th U. S. Inf.

## DIED.

BARTLETT.—At Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 11, 1901, Major Henry A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., retired.

CHANDLER.—In Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 4, 1901, Louise Carnegie, wife of Col. J. G. Chandler, U. S. A.

CHIDWICK.—At 718 Carroll street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1901, Margaret P. Chidwick, mother of Chaplain John P. Chidwick, U. S. N.

JORDAN.—At Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1901, Col. John W. Jordan, late major 57th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, brevet lieutenant colonel, U. S. V., and brother of Col. W. H. Jordan, U. S. Army, retired.

NEELY.—At Bolivar, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1901, Rufus P. Neely, a veteran of the Seminole and Mexican Wars, and colonel of the 4th Tennessee, Confederate Army during the Civil War.

PAGE.—At Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., Aug. 9, 1901, Richard L. Page, formerly commander, U. S. Navy, afterwards brigadier general in the Confederate Army.

PAGEL.—At Norfolk, Va., Aug. 11, 1901, General R. E. L. Pagel, a former Confederate officer, and a cousin of the late General Robert E. Lee.

PRATHER.—At Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, 1901, Mr. Joseph Prather, father-in-law of Commander George W. Baird, U. S. Navy.

RICE.—At Auburndale, Mass., July 27, 1901, Mr. Israel L. G. Rice, brother of Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, 2d Inf.

SCHREINER.—At Spring Lake Beach, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 15, 1901, Edwards Schreiner, son of Lieut. E. R. Schreiner, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., aged two years.

THOMPSON.—At Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, 1901, Mr.

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VINSON.—At "The Glen," near Boyce, Va., Aug. 9, 1901, Mrs. Harriet T. Vinson, widow of Commander Charles Vinson, U. S. N., formerly widow of Capt. E. A. Capron, 1st U. S. Artillery, mother of the late Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st U. S. Artillery, and grandmother of the late Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, U. S. A.

WISE.—At Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 14, 1901, Commander Frederick M. Wise, U. S. N., of heart disease.

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A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, 1899, DESIRES A TRANSFER with a First Lieutenant of Cavalry 1899. Good consideration offered to officer making the transfer. Address Transfer, Care Army and Navy Journal, New York City.

## SOCIETY OF ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Special Announcement.—The Council has authorized Life Membership. The fee is \$25.00. The annual dues (\$1.00) accrue September 15, and should be remitted within thirty days of that date. By provision of the By-laws the Secretary is required to drop any member who is in arrears more than two years.

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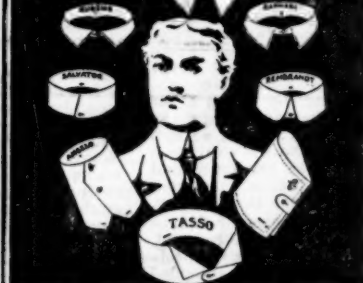
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St. Paul ... Aug. 28, 10 A.M. | Philadelphia ... Sept. 12, 10 A.M.

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↑ Zealand ... Aug. 21, noon | Southampton ... Sept. 4, noon  
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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A despatch from Quebec, July 30, says: "Several New Yorkers have just passed through Quebec on their way to the far Northern Lakes lying between Lake St. John and James Bay, and reached via the great northern feeders of the St. John. The construction of a railway into this far north has been commenced, and the American parties in question are anxious to fish the northern waters before the railway reaches them."

Consul Hughes thus describes a novel automobile invented in Germany for military use: "It will follow the regiments on the march and make fresh bread from the wheat obtained on the spot. There is mounted on an automobile car a mill with bolters and kneading troughs, all run by the same motor which runs the automobile. The oven is drawn along in the rear. The bran obtained serves as food for the cavalry horses. By this method 5,000 men can be fed daily. This mill bakery can also render service in cases of large labor contracts which bring together numbers of workmen."

The "Schweizerische Militärszeitung" gives the following as the expenditure on their armies and navies of the six greatest European powers at the three several epochs of 1880, 1890 and 1900:

	1880	1890	1900
Germany.....	\$101,250,000	\$149,000,000	\$189,000,000
Russia.....	184,500,000	194,500,000	180,000,000
France.....	150,000,000	166,250,000	191,500,000
Italy.....	50,000,000	97,500,000	87,000,000
Austria.....	87,500,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
Great Britain.....	142,500,000	189,000,000	221,250,000
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$715,750,000</b>	<b>\$871,250,000</b>	<b>\$963,750,000</b>

An ingenious and what would seem a very valuable life-saving apparatus has been invented by Mr. W. Shermuly, of Poplar, England. It is a combination line-box and rocket-stand, which it is proposed should be carried on ships of all kinds. It is clear that in nine cases out of ten ships are wrecked by being driven on a lee shore, and all attempts to throw a line to them from the land will be more or less violently opposed by the wind. If, on the contrary, the rocket is discharged from the ship it will be helped by the wind, and the line is certain to reach the shore. Obvious as all this is, vessels do not carry rocket rescue apparatus. The Shermuly apparatus is very simple. The line, 400 yards long, with a breaking strain of 554 pounds, in superposed layers, is coiled around specially arranged pins, and forms a compact mass contained in a box 16 in. by 16 in. by 6 in. Upon the box is a support for the rocket holder, which latter is mounted on a stem or standard with a ball-and-socket connection, permitting adjustment to, and clamping at, any angles of elevation and deflection—the whole forming a self-contained, rigid combination for a stationary or steady platform, with an important provision for maintaining the proper elevation when the ship is rolling. The rocket holder may be clamped to the deck rail or bridge rail. Easily carried by one man, the complete apparatus may be taken aloft or other part of the ship, and the rocket fired thence. It can be conveniently stowed in the bridge wheelhouse. There have been numerous shipwrecks where many lives could have been saved had the vessels been provided with the means of shooting a line to the shore.

The grant to Lord Roberts of \$500,000 is large, even when judged by English standards. Lord Wolseley had \$125,000 for the Ashanti campaign, and \$150,000 for the Egyptian war, the last amount being the same as that paid Kitchener for the Nile operations. Since 1835 annuities of \$10,000 for three lives have been granted to Lords Seaton, Keane and Gough, and the same amount for two lives to Lords Raglan and Napier. Lord Hardinge has received \$15,000 for three lives.

Great efforts are being made in Japan to develop a taste for rifle shooting among the people. Rifle clubs have been formed after the European model, most of them closely resembling those existing in Switzerland. A marked improvement in the general shooting is already shown. The Emperor takes the greatest interest in the movement, and subscribes large sums for prizes. Japan has introduced the bicycle into her Army. Last year a number of machines were purchased in Belgium, and on these Japanese soldiers have been exercised in orderly and reconnoitring duties. A detachment of thirty military cyclists has just concluded a long journey on the bicycles, and it is stated that the work done was most satisfactory.

The loss of the Japanese during the recent operations in China amounted to 46 killed, 249 wounded and 12 missing; the total casualties were therefore greater than in the contingent of any other country except Russia.

The Swiss military authorities have determined that next year the training of military balloonists shall be systematically taken in hand. The first balloon company to be formed is to consist of 8 officers, 22 non-commissioned officers, 161 privates, with an establishment of nine riding and 91 draught horses, with 28 vehicles.

The order to vessels navigating the Amoor not to convey any more women into Manchuria, reported by the "Viestnik Kozatchik Volk," is supposed to indicate that Russia does not view the situation in China, and more especially in Manchuria, as satisfactory. In fact, the Russian journal quoted asserts that a new outbreak against the Christians, which will be much more formidable than the last, is being fomented; and that as

the European troops evacuate the country the hatred of the Chinese against foreigners burns up more fiercely than ever.

While the Russian battleship Emperor Alexander III. was being launched at St. Petersburg Aug. 4 during a gale, a flagstaff in the dockyard was blown down, killing an officer and a cadet and injuring the commander of the battleship and three cadets. The Czar was present at the launching.

According to figures issued by Lloyd's Register there were 56 warships, of 403,225 tons displacement, under construction in the United Kingdom on June 30 last. Of this number 38, of 230,885 tons, were building in private yards, and 18 in Royal dockyards.

The arming of the new battleship Prince Potemkin Taurique is nearly completed at Sebastopol. The battleship will be the largest in the Russian Black Sea fleet, measuring 371 feet in length and 73 feet in breadth, and 27 feet from deck to keel. Her displacement is 12,480 tons, and her engines are of 10,600 horsepower, giving a speed of 18 knots.

The London "Post" says the War Office has received through the Foreign Office an exhaustive report on the Russian military operations in Manchuria. The report refers to the want of experience of the Russians in handling artillery and says only a few of the most modern batteries are employed in their practice, which is far below what would be expected of a great military power.

MONEY REWARDS FOR HEROES.

Writing to the New York "Sun," Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Smith, U. S. N., says: "An editorial comment in to-day's 'Sun' entitled 'Lord Roberts's Money Reward' seems to condemn, by implication, the British method of Parliamentary grants for successful soldiers and sailors. Candidly, is not their method better than ours? With us a successful officer is usually advanced in rank, but he receives no money reward as such. Evidently the feeling that there should be a reward has certain prevalence, as instance the gifts by subscription to some of our generals and admirals. Now, every civil profession has its possible rewards apart from honor and renown. In equal justice the soldier or sailor who achieves the highest success of his profession, that of a signal victory over the enemy in battle, is likewise deserving of substantial recognition. But should this recognition come from private individuals or from the State? The intention of the individuals who make the donations is of the best, and it would often be difficult for an officer to decline; but is there any reason why he should put himself under substantial obligation to a number of individuals? Apparently not; if any debt is due, it is due from the nation, and thus it seems that the English method, though not always to be copied, is in this instance more rational than ours."

A SOLDIER'S DECALOGUE.

By order of the Russian Minister of War a new Field Exercise Book for the Russian Army has been prepared by General Dragamiroff. At the end of the book a series of maxims are printed, which are to be taught the soldier, so that they shall be present in his mind in the hour of combat. They are as follows:

1. Save thy comrade; even though it cost thee thine own life.
2. Push forward always; even though all beside thee have fallen.
3. Fear not death; and then, in spite of all difficulties, thou shalt be conqueror.
4. If thou sufferest, the enemy likewise suffers, and possibly more than thou. Thou seest only thine own suffering. Thou seest not that of the enemy. Nevertheless it certainly exists. Therefore never be discouraged. Show always courage and determination.
5. When on the defensive, thou must thyself strike, and not be content with only parrying blows. To attack is the best way to defend.
6. In a combat he is the victor who is most determined and audacious; not he who is the stronger or the more skilful. Victory is not gained by a single blow. Often after even two or three attacks it is not won. A fourth attack and yet more must then be made, until the end is gained.
7. Dispositions more or less skilful allow of the object being obtained with smaller losses, but they do not ensure its attainment. He only is sure to succeed who is resolved to perish rather than fail.
8. Whatsoever may be the obstacles encountered, the soldier's only thought must be how they may be surmounted. He must never say this is impossible.
9. In a body of true soldiers, there are neither flanks nor rear. There is only a front, facing the enemy.
10. If the enemy appears suddenly never forget that he can be repulsed either by the bayonet or the bullet. The choice between the two is not difficult, and the formation is of secondary importance. If the enemy is near, the bayonet must always be used; if distant, first the bullet, then the bayonet.

11. There is no possible situation from which the soldier cannot extricate himself with honor.

12. Under fire there can be no relieving. Once engaged thou must so remain until the end. Thou mayst be supported, but never relieved.

13. During a combat support those who are fighting. The enemy beaten think of the wounded. He who troubles about them during a battle, and quits the ranks to assist them is a poltroon and coward. He is not a brave man. It is not his comrades he is seeking to save, it is his own skin. There are always special detachments to collect the wounded.

14. If thou art of superior rank, interfere not with the affairs of thy subordinate, so long as he conducts them well. In a combat each one has enough to do. He who busies himself with what others ought to do, will forget what he himself should do. Each man has his own sphere of independence and responsibility. If the first is not recognized, the second is destroyed.

[A translation by the "United Service Gazette" from the French of "La France Militaire," which is equally applicable to our own Service.—Ed.]

"THE GRAYDON" IN SUBMARINE WARFARE.

London, July 10, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The improved turbine engines of Lieut. James Weir Graydon, late U. S. Navy, are truly remarkable improvements on all known turbines, and are certain to be the engines of the future. They are operated by the expenditure of one-fourth the fuel that is now used. The "operating power" is used over and over again, which results in one of the greatest economies; in fact, the economy in construction and operation will make these engines supersede all others. The application of these new engines to marine navigation will produce the fleetest lines of steamers known, able to cross the Atlantic in 50 knots an hour; i. e., London to New York in three days. Turbine locomotives for railway operation, making the enormous speed of 100 miles an hour, without vibration, and with perfect ease and quiet, will soon settle all the speed troubles in the locomotive world. And the Turbine Road Motor, running at high speed, without vibration and quite noiselessly, making the perfect motor so long awaited and so much desired by the motor trade and the motor public, has now arrived, and will be available for practical purposes; in fact, these turbine engines are going to revolutionize a good many trades.

But the turbine submarine, in results, will be the greatest of all, and the pioneer of perfect submarine weapons, and is called, after its inventor, "The Graydon." It can cross the Atlantic, and when on the surface will make a speed of fifty knots an hour, and the high rate of speed under the water will enable it to run all round the modern fleets, and overtake and destroy the fleetest warships of modern times. The development and application of this marvellous invention is now proceeding under the guidance of shrewd and powerful parties, and the changes in military and naval warfare, ocean, passenger and freight traffic will now make rapid progress.

ALBERT E. SHINER.

CHILDREN OF THE NATIONS.

"Every white woman to-day, if she realised the interests of her sex, would agitate politically for the sanitation of the tropical world and the building of railways to the hills." Thus writes Mr. Poultny Bigelow in his admirably constructed work, "The Children of the Nations," published by McClure, Phillips & Co. Mr. Bigelow's remarks concerning the white man in the tropics are very much to the point, and are of special significance to us in our colonial expansion. If the white man will attend to the sanitary condition of the little spot in the tropics where he must carry on his business and where he would like to have his home, he will find the dangers of fever and malaria reduced to a minimum. If, moreover, he will insist upon the establishment of railways to the highlands, where a wife and child may thrive above the stifling heat of the coast, and where he can escape to them at night, there is no reason why a man need turn to the native women to make his home. Not until these measures have been adopted, Mr. Bigelow declares, can anything be done for the unhappy surplus of womanhood which has to stay at home while brothers, husbands and sweethearts are working out their destinies in the distant tropics.

SIMPLE CURE FOR SMALLPOX.

A correspondent writes to the "Indian Witness," India: "I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man if a case of smallpox cannot be cured in three days simply by the use of cream of tartar. One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of hot water, drunk at intervals when cold, is a certain, never-failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and avoids tedious lingering. It may also be used to purify the blood."

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A Narrative of Military Operations in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory. By WILBY BRATTON. 3 vols. 8vo, with maps and illustrations.  
Vol. I, 1861-62, \$2.50.  
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"This volume fills an important, and but for it, we believe, a vacant, place in the literature of the war."—The Congregationalist.  
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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooks, U. S. A.  
 District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. V. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.  
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.  
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major General A. R. Chaffee  
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:  
 Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.  
 Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.  
 Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.  
 Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbie, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.  
 Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.  
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., in temporary command.  
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., in temporary command.  
 Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig. Gen. M. Randall, U. S. A.  
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Wheeler, 13th Cav.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.  
 Mail for troops in the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), or Cuba, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

## ENGINEERS.

Engineer Regiment—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Manila, P. I.; Headquarters and I, K and L, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; M, West Point.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Meyer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K in Philippines. Address Manila.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; G, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; E, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, So. D.  
 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Pass Caballon, Cuba.  
 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.  
 4th Cav.—Sailed from Manila to United States. Aug. 5. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.  
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.  
 6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.  
 8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A and B, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.  
 9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Mansanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.  
 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, I, K, L and M, Fort Meyer, Va.; Troops A, B, C and D, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; E, G, H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.  
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Texas; D, Fort Bliss, Texas; E, Fort McIntosh, Texas.  
 13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, B, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Meade, South Dakota; A and C, Fort Robinson, Neb.  
 14th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, Fort Leaven-

worth, Kan. Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, Yosemite National Park, address Wawona, Cal.; I, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Dade, Fort Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d and 10th Cos., Sullivan Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th and 9th Cos., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.

11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.

25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Wash.; 27th Co., Manila; 28th Co., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 29th Co., San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lawton, Wash.; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th and 53d, Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 51st and 54th Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

50th, 52d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 55th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th and 59th, San Juan, P. R.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 70th and 71st Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

67th and 68th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th Fort Adams, R. I.

98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 106th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.

## Field Artillery.

1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Washington Barracks, D. C.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat., address San Francisco, Cal.  
 9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th and 13th Bats., address San Francisco, Cal.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Bands.—1st, Sullivan Island, S. C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, A, B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; D, Columbus Bks., O.  
 3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 7th Inf.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A and K, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscomb, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; F and L, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, Address Manila.  
 F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A and C, Fort Missoula, Mont.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines; address Manila; 11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; address San Francisco, Cal. for present; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila; E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.  
 16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; address San Francisco, Cal.; Cos. A and C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, ordered from Manila to the United States; address for the present, San Francisco, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.; M, Fort Logan, Colo.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.  
 25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Hdqs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.  
 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters San Juan, P. R.

## NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIPS.

The new British battleships on this year's program are to be named King Edward VII., Dominion and Commonwealth. They will cost approximately \$6,500,000 each, and the new cruisers \$3,500,000. The battleships are to be about 16,500 tons displacement; they are to have a length 20 feet greater than the Formidable class; L. H. P., 18,000, with which it is hoped they will realize on a trial of 8 hours' continuous steaming 18.5 knots speed. The protection is to be generally of a similar character to that of the ships of the London class, an armor belt from the lower protected deck to a height above the water line of 9 inches and thence from the main deck with a thickness of 8 inches, continued over the whole length between the barbettes and the heavy guns. The ten 6-inch guns will be enclosed in a battery, with 7-inch armor, subdivided by traverses to diminish the effect of any shell which may succeed in penetrating the 7-inch armor. In addition to four 12-inch guns there will be four 9.2-inch guns placed on mountings similar to those in the Cressy class, and protected by 6-inch to 7-inch armor, two of them having a forward fire and two of them a fire aft. The six cruisers are to be in all material respects except one identical with the ships of the Monmouth class—8,900 tons displacement, 22,000 indicated horse power, and 23 knots speed. One of the two pairs of 6-inch guns, forward and aft, in the Monmouth class will in the new ships be replaced by the new 7.5-inch gun. The ten destroyers are to be stronger in their general construction, and to carry a larger supply of coal than the present 30-knot destroyers, but they will have the same speed.

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## THE BRITISH ...

is the "Army and Navy Gazette," which since 1860 has been recognized as the Leading Service Journal of the British Empire. It contains the best and most reliable news of all the naval and military events of the day, Service Articles by Service Men for Service Men; absolutely accurate information as to appointments, etc., and interesting discussions on current service topics, etc., etc. It has a large circulation in U. S. A. Published every Saturday. Send money order for \$4 for half year's subscription. Address all business communications to the publisher, "Army and Navy Gazette" offices, 3 York St., Covent Garden, London, W. C., Eng.

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## COMPLAINT FROM THE SIGNAL CORPS.

United States Signal Corps, P. L. June 5, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The general dissatisfaction and discontent which has prevailed in the present Signal Corps since its organization has been greatly aggravated by the recent reduction of over 200 non-commissioned officers, in compliance with the recent act of Congress limiting the number of non-commissioned officers to 350. Nearly all those reduced were men who have been doing hard work ever since their arrival on the islands, but owing to their being out in the jungles, on the firing line, away from headquarters, their promotion (which was intended only for a jolly) was overlooked until a few months ago. While these men were sewing on their hard-earned stripes, the "paper war horses" in Washington and Manila were planning their reduction.

Before the war we had about fifty signal sergeants with a pay of \$45 per month; they were allowed commutation of rations at the rate of \$1.50 per day, commutation of quarters at the rate of \$12 per month, their hours were regular and their duties light and pleasant. The amount of telegraphic communication handled by the largest offices would not compare favorably with the smallest on the island; besides telegraphing they had no other duties, except, perhaps, giving an hour's instruction in telegraphy or signalling. In case they became ill they received the best of medical attendance. There are in the Philippine Islands over 500 men receiving on an average \$27 per month. Not until recently were they allowed commutation of rations, being compelled to utilize the coarse ration of the troops in the field, which consisted mainly of bacon and rice, often the rice without the bacon. A few now get commutation of rations at the reduced rate of 75 cents per day, and are quartered with the rest of the troops. Their hours are unlimited; besides telegraphing, they are in numerous instances required to keep long stretches of line in repair, generally running through jungles full of venomous reptiles, poisonous vines, and gugu sharpshooters, and spanning deep rivers, which they are often compelled to ford up to their necks, or swim behind a carabou. A touch of chills and fever usually follows an expedition of this sort, but very little medical attendance, beyond a dose of quinine from the Hospital Corps man, can be expected, and your work goes right on regardless of your fever at 100.

Besides chills and fevers, there are many other diseases to which the men are exposed, such as leprosy, small-pox, beri-beri, and doby-itch.

Some of our main grievances are the conflicting orders we receive. Recently we received instructions from the Chief Signal Officer to refuse all personal messages. A man on the line was threatened with court-martial by a second lieutenant of Infantry for carrying out this order, but on being reprimanded by the signal officer in charge of the line, who should have backed him up, he was released. Many similar cases could be cited. It is true the men of the line are exposed to all the diseases, and some of the hardships mentioned, but it does not require any skill to carry a gun and sing out "Halt, who goes there?" while it takes

from four to six years to make a good telegrapher, electrician, or line-man. All skilled men in the service of the United States are not treated with as much contempt as the signal man; for instance, the contract surgeon, who receives fair pay, and also a pair of shoulder straps, which admit him to official society, and the same respect is paid to him by the enlisted men, and I dare say his skill is no greater than that of the professional telegrapher. We do not envy him his shoulder straps but we should receive a more remunerative compensation for our skilled and arduous labor. It has been said an operator's position is not one of so much responsibility as that of the surgeon. The movements and safety of whole brigades depend on the accuracy of the humble telegrapher, while the lives of a comparatively very few depend upon the surgeon.

## VICTIM.

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: Gaelic, Aug. 27; Hong Kong Maru, Sept. 4; China, Sept. 12; Doric, Sept. 20; Nippon Maru, Sept. 27; Peru, Oct. 5; Coptic, Oct. 15.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco on the following dates for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney: Ventura, Aug. 21; Sierra, Sept. 11.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of China, Sept. 10; Empress of India, Oct. 7. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Miowera, Sept. 20.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Olympia, Aug. 24; Tacoma, Sept. 14; Braemar, Oct. 5.

## THE POETRY IN A WARSHIP.

(From the Malta "Daily Chronicle.")

Let who will lament the glories of sailing-days. There is no more beautiful object than a warship under steam, when the hot life is in her, and the snowy crests of violet seas dance under her streaming bows. She is the embodiment of strength and grace. Every movement of her smooth, moulded sides, and every caress of the waves that linger in sheer delight of her curved lines, disclose some new and unexpected charm, until even the landsman can understand why she is the sailor's mistress. So the Juno looked as she steamed proudly out of the bay to the sound of music and of cannon. The Rock rose stern and grand behind us. Scarlet tunics of marines drawn up on the quarter-deck shone in the sunlight. The St. George throbbed and quivered into life. Once more we were under weigh.

Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, now an Episcopal clergyman in New York, and formerly a chaplain in the British Army, who spent nineteen years in Afghanistan, thinks there is imminent danger of an invasion of India by the Afghans, encouraged by Russia. As to their military

strength he says: "The Afghans are a great fighting power. The army of the Ameer is estimated at 150,000. But in addition to these there are 200,000 fighting men among the independent hill tribes, who, while they do not acknowledge the rule of the Ameer, regard him as the leader of the Afghan people and would, in the event of a 'Jihad' being proclaimed, rally round his standard. Some years ago Sir Lepel Griffin compiled a table of fighting men of 'Afghan blood and Afghan speech' of the independent tribes in which he estimated them at 178,200. In this table the Afridis are placed at 23,500, but General Lockhart found the number at least 50,000. The Afghans are therefore able to assemble an army of 350,000." As the Afghans have defeated the British before they may do so again.

The Pettibone Bros. Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, have received a letter from a correspondent at Auburn, N. Y., who says: "In reply to yours of the 14th inst., dictated by 'C,' allow me to compliment you on the determination you have shown to fill an order for me. If success depends on persistency you will certainly succeed. In case I ever have need of anything in your line I shall be only too glad to favor you with my order, for such persistency and determination deserves some reward. But even if you did not receive your reward in this world, such patience will, undoubtedly, be rewarded in the world to come. Believe me, I am really sorry I cannot give you an order for uniforms and equipments, but at present there is a law against women wearing men's clothes. If I live to see the day when that law is changed, with great pleasure I shall give you my first order for a

Symond's Tabular System, for use in preparing for West Point or Annapolis and promotion examinations, has been further improved by a new edition of the arithmetic, with which has been combined the elements of algebra and elements of trigonometry. A key to the arithmetic—a series of supplementary examples, or a "study," as it is called—and also "studies" in each of the subjects add materially to the value of this series. These studies are in five volumes, and cost \$2.00 per set.

A revival of interest is shown in "The Old Guard of Massachusetts," many having joined the command of late. Nearly 500 are enrolled in membership, eligibility to which is derived through service as an officer in the National Guard or the Army and Navy of the United States. The association was formed to bring the comrades together, and is to have a club house in the near future.

Wilkinson & Fisher of Washington report the following patents issued Aug. 6, 1901: Firearm, magazine, E. G. Parkhurst; firearm, magazine, R. W. Scott; guns, apparatus for discharging ships, L. Obry; guns, mechanical primer for, G. Stuart.

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